





## HIGH'S 1903.

This is our leader—it is a beauty—highly polished mahogany case, leather covered, nickel trimmings, long draw, rack and pinion, reversible back, Victor shutter, R. R. lens—worth \$17.50—Introductory Price **\$10.00**  
Same in 5x7—worth \$25.00—at **\$15.00**  
Hydrometers, with jar, 10c  
Candle Lamps—worth 25c—at **10c**  
Printing Frames, 8c  
Seed's Developers, 3c  
Eastman's Developers, 3c  
Ideal Velox Developer—worth 10c—special at, 4c  
Glass Trays—5x7, 10c  
Pyro—worth 35c—at, ounce, 20c  
Chloride Gold—15 grains for, 45c  
Cards—worth 10c—special at, dozen, 5c  
75c Tripods at, 39c  
Big Bargain in 5x7 Cards—worth 50c dozen—Monday only, at, dozen, 25c.

### KODAKERS.

Let us develop and finish your films or plates. We do the best work in the city at the least prices and in the shortest time.  
Films developed—  
Full rolls at, 25c  
Half rolls at, 15c  
Plates developed—3 1/2x4 and 4x5—at, dozen, 25c  
Pictures printed and mounted, at, each, 4c

### CATALOGUES FREE.

**FORREST HIGH**—The Regulator and Controller of Low Prices in Photo Supplies—  
**209 N. SEVENTH.**

## FOR THE MURDER OF HIS SISTER

Robert Stewart Fosburg Goes to Trial Tomorrow.

TRAGEDY STILL A MYSTERY

FAMILY ASSERT GIRL WAS SHOT BY BURGLARS.

The Theory of the Prosecution Is That She Was Killed by Her Brother While Attempting to Shield Her Father From Pistol in Hands of Son.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 6.—Next Monday, when court opens in this place in the quaint old courthouse, Robert Stewart Fosburg will be placed on trial charged with the murder of his sister May, in the family home, on the night of Aug. 20, 1900.

The Fosburgs are prominent and quite wealthy. They formerly lived in St. Louis. Seneca Taylor, a prominent St. Louis lawyer and a friend of the elder Fosburg, will assist in the defense of the son.

The grand jury found an indictment against young Fosburg last January. It is not known upon what evidence the indictment is based. The Fosburg family maintains that Miss May was shot by burglars. When a searching party of 1500 citizens failed to discover the burglars, the family had a theory about the escape, but none questioned the story of the Fosburg family—save one man, and when everyone else had forgotten the affair it was ever present in his mind.

Worked Without a Minute's Rest.

He has been quietly working on it, piecing out evidence, comparing statements of witnesses, examining photographs of the apartments in which May Fosburg was killed and endeavoring to solve the mystery. He is the one man, next to the family of the murdered girl, who should be most vitally interested in bringing the criminal to justice. He is Chief of Police Nicholson of Pittsfield.

It was due solely to this quiet detective work of the chief of police that Robert S. Fosburg, brother of the dead girl, was indicted.

The theory of Chief Nicholson is that May Fosburg interfered in a quarrel between Robert Fosburg and his father; that the young man had drawn a revolver and that the daughter rushed in to prevent the father from shooting.

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In the house they are burglarizing. He says a burglar would have his own weapon and he is not knowing whether the revolver he might find were loaded or in good condition. The people involved are a family of wealth, culture and high standing. It is known that up to within four hours of the announcement of the death of the girl the Fosburg household was merry and harmonious. The neighbors all say that there was a jolly family party in progress in the parlor of the beautiful residence. There was music and singing as late as 10:30 o'clock. Some of the neighbors think that the meriment continued until 11 o'clock that night.

It was an hour after the alarm before a physician reached the house, so that there is a mystery in the contention of the authorities that perhaps the girl had been killed some time before the alarm was given. The state has disclosed no evidence of this, and the chief of police will not say if he has or has not such evidence in reserve.

There was a story current that one of the physicians who examined the girl said that she had been dead six hours, but this story is denied by the two doctors who have been mentioned in connection with the case.

The Family Talks With Freedom.

Ever since the young man's arrest he and all his family have been absolutely frank; at least have answered every question that has been put to them bearing on the case.

They have emphasized their ignorance of any circumstance that should have caused the jury to doubt their account of the tragedy and they have gone over the story in detail a hundred times without varying in any important detail.

They have even permitted Beatrice, the 14-year-old girl, to be questioned apart from them, and put through a severe examination in order that their story might be subjected to an extreme test.

Beatrice is just a pretty, normal, intelligent child, without the least appearance of slyness or guile or precocity. It seems impossible that she should be so involved and complex story in the face of skillful cross-questioning unless that story is true.

It seems impossible, after hearing the story of this child—granddaughter, police and indignant of granddaughters to the contrary notwithstanding—to believe otherwise than that there were burglars in the Fosburg house that night.

She says she saw them. She saw one of them shoot her sister if the story is true. It is incredible that the family should have been rash enough to allow her, a mere child, to be exposed to the keen questioning which has come from half a dozen sources since the indictment, and which might be expected to confuse and break down a wiser head than this pretty little child's.

R. S. Fosburg says he and his son have not had a harsh word for years. They are partners in a great business and are apparently on the best of terms now. They were about town together and seem to be very fond of each other.

Could my father continue on these terms with the son who shot his daughter? "If I had killed my sister while endeavoring to kill the man who anybody who knows him can answer that."

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS

Cold watermelons will be served at the Delicatessen Lunchrooms Monday, July 8.

VICTIMIZED MRS. STANFORD

"Rev. Mr. Norbert" Gets Money for Non-Existent Charities and Then Steals Her Jewels.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, July 5.—Mrs. Leland Stanford has been victimized by a confidence man, who, disguised as a clergyman, appealed to her generosity in behalf of various works of benevolence which proved to have no existence.

The fellow first met Mrs. Stanford in Paris and produced letters purporting to be from prominent church people of San Francisco. Later he joined Mrs. Stanford at Lucerne, where she now is. He was so plausible that he became her guest at her hotel, but after 10 days he disappeared.

Besides large sums willingly given the swindler is supposed to have made away with a lot of valuable jewelry which he abstracted from Mrs. Stanford's apartment, which he entered in her absence.

The man was known as the Rev. Mr. Norbert. He is tall, polished and about 35 years of age.

Child Dies of Snake bite.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 6.—Glady, 13-year-old daughter of S. K. Bower, who was bitten by a rattlesnake while visiting here, died today. She was bitten at her home in the country and was brought here for medical treatment.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it. It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in such cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

**Big Cut Price Silk Sale**  
575 Pieces  
**Torchon Lace**  
Edgings,  
from 2 to 3 1/2 inches  
wide, regular price  
12 1/2c yard—  
**3c**

**Big Cut Price Silk Sale**  
59c fine quality  
French Foulards,  
75c Dentella Hem-  
stitched Taffetas,  
50c Colored China  
Silks,  
50c Colored  
Taffeta line,  
50c Crinkle Japanese  
Colored Crepe,  
75c Wash Taffetas,  
Cut to—  
**28c**

**THE BOSTON**  
2d WEEK OF THE  
**BIG CLEARING SALE!**  
2d BROADWAY & FRANKLIN

**Clearing Sale of Art Goods.**  
100 dozen Irish Point  
Doilies, reduced from 15c to...  
**10c**  
Japanese Crepe and  
Sateen Lambrequins,  
Clearing Sale Price,  
reduced from 89c to...  
**25c**  
Sateen Lambrequins,  
large variety,  
reduced from 89c to...  
**49c**  
**\$1.00 Corsets**  
**50c**  
C. B. & L. de la Epilite  
Corsets—pink, blue,  
white and drab—  
made to order, the regular  
\$1.00 quality.

## See What You Can Buy in Wash Goods, Cheap.

Lot of Colored Piques and 60-inch Lawns, 7c  
Lot of Imported Irish Dimities, select style—regular 10c quality—cut to—**10c**  
Lot of fine quality Dimities and Lawns—colored and styles are superb—12 1/2c goods—cut to—**7c**  
Lot of Imported Foulard Pattern Satin Stripes Dimities—strong beautiful fabric that sold for 12 1/2c—cut to—**12c**  
Lot of Canvas Skirting, durable, well-made and stylish—sold regularly at 15c—cut to—**8c**  
Lot of Imported Madras Cloth—bought to sell at 35c—good styles and colors—cut to—**15c**  
Lot of French 8 1/2 stripe Mousseline Crepe—a sheer, soft, washable fabric—beautiful for evening wear—bought to sell at 35c—cut to—**19c**

## Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers of best muslin or cambric, with wide hemstitched ruffle, open or closed, worth 55c, reduced to...**19c**  
Children's Nightgowns of best muslin, well made, neck and sleeves finished with ruffle, sizes 2 to 10 years, worth 30c, reduced to...**25c**  
Children's Drawers of good muslin, trimmed with cluster of tucks and drawstring, sizes 2 to 10 years, worth 15c, reduced to...**5c**  
Lot of Ladies' Umbrella Skirts and Gowns, all of best cambric or muslin, elegantly trimmed with embroidery or lace, slightly soiled, worth 1 1/2c, reduced to...**69c**

## Ribbons.

3/8-inch Plain Taffeta Ribbon, all silk grade, worth 15c yard, at, yard, **10c**  
No. 1 Satin Black Velvet Ribbon in detail a bolt, for, bolt, **14c**  
REMANANTS.  
3000 Ribbon Remnants, accumulated from 25c goods, Monday, choice, **16c**

## MILLINERY

**GAINSBOROUGH HATS.**  
You're not in style until you wear one of our \$10.00 Gainsborough Hats, with chiffon and plume; remember, they are worth \$10.00; choice, **\$4.75**

100 Trimmed Hats, that sold as high as \$17.00—your choice, **\$2.00**

**PANAMA HATS.**  
100 Trimmed Panama Walking Hats, were \$2.50—your choice, **48c**

**SAILORS.**  
50c Sailors, **18c**  
**CHIFFON.**  
75c Chiffon cut to, yard, **35c**  
**Big Sale of Ostrich Plumes at Half Price.**  
\$7.00 Plumes, **\$3.00**  
\$5.00 Plumes, **\$2.48**

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Full line of P. K. Hats at low prices, from 98c to...**39c**

## GOOD ROADS SLOGAN HAS BEEN SOUNDED.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

A mile of road like this can be built for about \$200. It requires 200 tons of rock or macadam to give an eight-inch depth for the 16-foot width.

Dirt road 16 feet wide has been built by the machinery of the good roads train at a cost of \$20 a mile, though this, of course, was under exceptionally favorable conditions, and the wear and tear of machinery are not counted.

Mr. Harrison on the Problem.

Charles T. Harrison, the government expert, is also chairman of the National Highway Improvement committee of the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Harrison says that to the wheelmen the road is a New Jersey due the splendid roads of that state.

"But we must look to the farmers for the improvement of the country roads through the United States," said Mr. Harrison to the Post-Dispatch. They must be educated to appreciate the value of good roads. I consider myself a sort of missionary, that their only salvation lies in good roads. When they have such roads they are near the market. When such roads are wanting, they are isolated. Good roads and prosperity for the farmer, go hand in hand.

"I have been asked many times what are the essentials in country road building by farmers who are interested in getting as good roads as possible."

"I always answer that the three prime essentials in country road building are these: First, drainage.

"Second, drainage.

"Third, drainage.

"Some road builders add grading to the list, but grading is the secret of drainage and drainage is the secret of good roads. As applied to country roads, it is the main consideration. If a road is properly drained it will last. If water soaks through

it, or stand in pools or puddles, it is a liability, not a road. Properly graded for proper drainage, a road in the country will be a delight.

The farmer must learn that the use of improved machinery is essential in road-making. Unless a road surface is measurably hard it will not drain off the water. Unless its gutters are so constructed to carry off the water, withoutlets here and there where possible, the road will become a mudhole.

To insure perfect drainage improved machinery must be used. I trust the time is coming, and I believe it is, in these western states, when the custom of farmers working out their road taxes will be done away with. It is a relic of barbarism. Let the same amount of energy be expended in throwing shovelfuls of soft dirt in sunken places, and you will see a wonderful improvement in your country roads."

Another thing—the wagon tire. A narrow tire is a road-breaker; a wide tire is a road-maker. The wide tire, in a certain degree, acts as a roller. The narrow tire acts as a knife, cutting the road to pieces. There is a tendency toward the use of wide tires. It will mean much for the country roads."

Mr. Harrison expressed great interest in the country roads of Missouri and Illinois and promised, if possible, to attend the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and give a series of lectures on practical road improvement.

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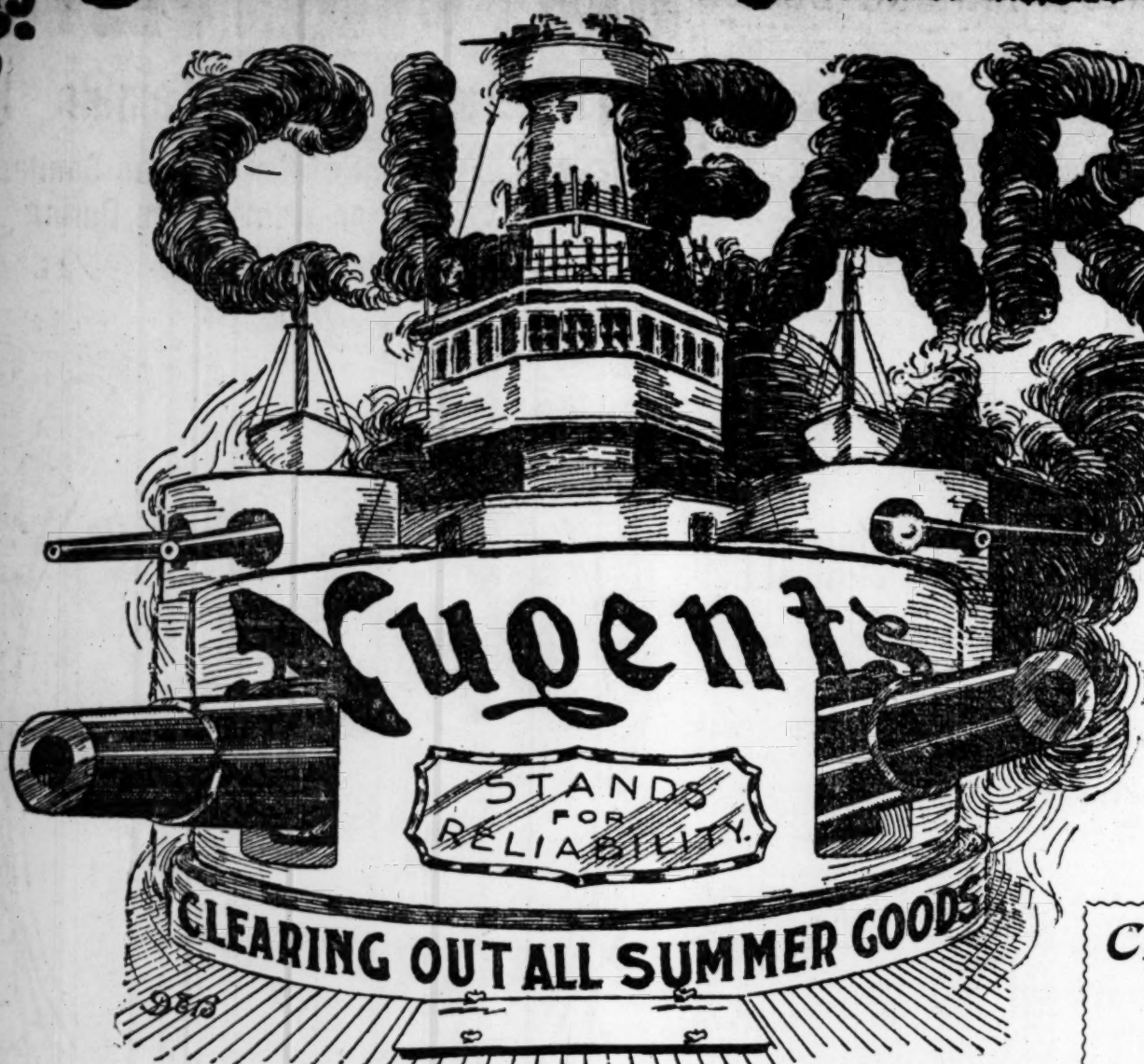
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# SALE

## Semi-Annual

Twice each year we hold a clearing sale—this Mid-Summer Event will be a mammoth affair—don't miss it. All Summer goods must go and go quick. We have never disappointed our customers—"Reliability" our motto.

Read of these immense reductions—if you can't find what you want in this paper, see our advertisement in any of the other papers—every department contributes to this great selling.

For genuine Clearing Sale Bargains come to **Nugent's** this week.

### Great Clearing Embroideries, Sale of Edges and Insertions, Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric.

Edges and Insertions, that were 4c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **2c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 5c and 6c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **3c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 7c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **4c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 10c and 12c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **5c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 15c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **8c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 20c and 25c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
Edges and Insertions, that were 30c the yard, Clearing Sale Price **15c**  
and so at half price and less clear through the very much finer goods.

### Closing Out Ladies' Neckwear

For Half and Less and Even Quarter and Less.  
One lot of Neckpieces, were 25c, Clearing Sale Price **5c**  
One lot of Neckpieces, were 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c, Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
One lot of Neckpieces, were 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c, Clearing Sale Price **25c**  
Main Floor.

### Great Clearing Sale of Cool Fabric Gloves and Mitts.

All from regular stocks—most of them opened for display for the first time—fresh, new. Lisle Gloves are becoming more and more the fashion this season. They keep the hands cool on the hottest days, yet are trim and shapely. Then there are fabric mitts. Both reduced about one-half—the price equal is nowhere.

**GLOVES.**  
Lot Ladies' Berlin Lisle Gloves, fine quality, finished at wrist with buttons or patent clasp, in white, mode, tan and brown, sizes somewhat broken, were 25c and 30c pair—Clearing Sale Price **15c**  
Ladies' Mercerized Lisle Gloves, with patent clasp, in white or black, were 30c pair—Clearing Sale Price **25c**  
Ladies' fine Milanese Lisle Gloves, finished with patent clasp, colors, tan, mode, slate and white, were 50c pair—Clearing Sale Price **25c**  
Lot Ladies' "Fashion Finger" Lisle Thread Gloves, with lace openwork, in black or black and white mixed, were 50c pair—Clearing Sale Price **35c**  
**MITTS.**  
Ladies' pure Silk Mitts, in light blue and cardinal red, were 30c pair—Clearing Sale Price **10c**

### Great Reductions in the Beautiful Art Needlework Dept.

Sample Pillow Cushions, all worked and complete in every detail, even filled with fine quality down pillow, just the article for summer cottages, hammocks, etc., pillows that were \$8.75, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$12.00—Clearing Sale Price, **3.95**  
Others that were \$4.50, \$5.00—Clearing Sale Price, **1.95**  
Ecu Canvas, double fold, for making all kinds of fancy work, were 48c yard—Clearing Sale Price, **10c**  
Main Floor.

### Gowns.

Embroidery or Hemstitched Yokes, good muslin, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Embroidery or Torchon Lace trimmed Gowns, cambric, were 85c—Clearing Sale Price, **65c**  
Embroidery Trimmed Cambric Gowns, were 1.00—Clearing Sale Price, **75c**  
Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Gowns, good cambric, were 1.50—Clearing Sale Price, **1.15**  
**Drawers.**  
Umbrella Shape Drawers, tucked ruffle, were 35c—Clearing Sale Price, **19c**  
Muslin Drawers, trimmed with good embroidery and tucks, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **35c**  
Cambric and Muslin Drawers, lace and embroidery trimming, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**

### Colored Petticoats.

Black and White Stripe Petticoats, deep plaited flounce, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Wash Petticoats, in blue and white stripes, were 65c—Clearing Sale Price, **65c**  
Extra good quality Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with two ruffles, all good shades, were 7.00—Clearing Sale Price, **4.50**

### Great Clearing Sale White and Colored Bed Spreads.

A mid-summer opportunity for economic housewives.  
Full size White Spreads, with Marcelline patterns and good quality, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price **53c**  
Extra large White Spreads, close weave and fine quality, were 1.00—Clearing Sale Price **69c**  
Large double-bed size Colored Spreads, with knotted fringe and fast colors, were 1.15—Clearing Sale Price **78c**  
White Fringed Spreads, large double-bed size and good quality, were 1.25—Clearing Sale Price **89c**  
Colored Mitchelline Spreads, double weave and fast colors, extra large size, comes in blue and red, were 1.39—Clearing Sale Price **99c**  
White Real Marcelline Spreads, extra large double-bed size, good quality and choice patterns, were 1.65—Clearing Sale Price **1.15**  
White English Marcelline Spreads, very fine grade and very large size, were 2.00—Clearing Sale Price **1.40**  
White Satin Wove Marcelline Spreads, with very large double size, with handsome patterns, were 2.50—Clearing Sale Price **1.83**  
White Real Marcelline Spreads, with heavy knotted fringe, new patterns and fine quality, were 2.75—Clearing Sale Price **1.98**  
White English Marcelline Spreads, very soft finish and super-fine quality, very large size, were 3.50—Clearing Sale Price **2.50**  
White Satin Finish Marcelline Spreads, very fine and soft texture and large, were 4.00—Clearing Sale Price **3.00**  
Third Floor.

### Clearing Sale in Muslin Underwear and Colored Petticoats...

**Muslin Skirts.**  
White and Colored Lawn Dressing Skirts, including some black dimity, kimono style and plain shape, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Muslin Skirts, good embroidery trimming and foot ruffle, were 1.00—Clearing Sale Price, **75c**  
Handsome White Skirts, best cambric, trimmed with good embroidery, were 2.25—Clearing Sale Price, **2.00**  
Very elaborate Skirts, of finest materials, deep embroidery and insertions, also lace insertions, were 4.00—Clearing Sale Price, **2.75**  
**Basement Reductions in Muslin Underwear.**  
Muslin Gowns, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **35c**  
Muslin Gowns, embroidery trimmed, were 55c—Clearing Sale Price, **59c**  
Corset Covers, trimmed with toron lace, full front, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **18c**  
Cambric Corset, French style, trimmed with Val. Insertions, were 40c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Basement.  
**For Children.**  
Children's Umbrella Skirts, with two insertions in ruffle, all sizes, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **55c**  
Children's Cambric Drawers, umbrella shape, with hemstitched ruffle, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Children's Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke, embroidery edge, all sizes, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Children's Dresses, 1, 2, 3 year sizes, embroidery trimmed, a little soiled, were 95c and 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **40c**

### Half-Yearly Clear-Up of Cool Wash Goods.

The season's printings—all the much-wanted patterns—chmax prices to the greatest selling of this store or of this city—half and less.  
Fine quality Printed Dimities, were 15c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Printed Batiste Lawns, were 12c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Batiste Cordelles, were 15c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Lace Stripe Plisse Lawns, were 20c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Fast Black Tissue Ondule, were 12c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Corded Zephyr Tissues, were 20c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Satin Striped Zephyr Gingham, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
Genuine Imported French Printed Piques, were 35c yard—Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
Fast Black India Linen, were 20c yard—Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
Woven "Wire" Swisses, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price **12c**  
Imported Irish Dimities, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price **12c**  
Finest Imported Scotch Zephyr Gingham, were 35c yard—Clearing Sale Price **12c**  
Printed Mercerized Foulards, were 35c yard—Clearing Sale Price **15c**  
Fast Black Lace Stripe Organdies, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price **15c**  
French Printed Organdies, were 35c yard—Clearing Sale Price **15c**

### Wash Goods. In Basement.

The selling will be so great that some of the stock is placed in the basement—plenty of extra salespeople on both floors.  
Yard-wide English Percales, were 15c yard—Clearing Sale Price **5c**  
Satin Plaid Printed Organdies, were 10c yard—Clearing Sale Price **5c**  
Madras Shirtings, were 10c yard—Clearing Sale Price **6c**  
Scotch Woven Oxford, were 20c yard—Clearing Sale Price **7c**  
Scotch Zephyr Gingham, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price **10c**

### Splendid Reductions in Ladies' Aprons and Infants' Dresses and Bonnets.

The Infants' Wear Department, always interesting, is doubly attractive, with the entire stock—beautiful, dainty articles—at a third to one-half former prices.  
Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, hemstitched, tucks and lace, were 1.10—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Nurses' extra wide Lawn Aprons, with bib and straps over shoulder, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **30c**  
Infants' Dresses, Bishop style and yoke effect, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Children's Embroidered Lawn Bonnets, with full bow, were 1.10—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Children's Point d'Esprit Bonnets, trimmed with satin ribbon, were 1.10—Clearing Sale Price, **50c**  
Ladies' and Children's Organdie Gif Bonbonnets, were 1.10—Clearing Sale Price, **35c**  
Second Floor.

### Great Reductions in Black Dress Goods.

Exceptional chance for these excellent qualities—probably your last, for these prices will send them out in a jiffy:  
50 pieces Black All-Wool Figured Dress Goods, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
50 pieces Black All-Wool Jacquard Dress Goods, were 40c—Clearing Sale Price, **35c**  
25 pieces Black All-Wool French Serge, 44-inch, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **35c**  
25 pieces Black All-Wool Nun's Veiling, Batiste and Chailles, were 65c—Clearing Sale Price, **40c**  
25 pieces Black Brilliantine, 45 inches wide, were 40c—Clearing Sale Price, **40c**  
10 pieces Black All-Wool Etamine and Mistral Cloth, were 1.00—Clearing Sale Price, **65c**  
Main Floor.

### One-Half Reductions in Women's Belts.

White Kid, Black Seal, Brown Seal, black and brown, 3-in. snap button belts, were 75c—Clearing Sale Price, **38c**  
Black Patent Leather fancy trimmed Carved Belts, patent leather lined, turned edges, black satin pleated, gray, anode, black, seal, etc., were 85c—Clearing Sale Price, **48c**  
White Belts, Black Belts, gold-trimmed Belts, etc., were 48c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Chataleines, walrus grain leather, brown and tan, good size, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
Jet Beaded Chataleines Bags, oxidized tops, very swell, were 4.00 and 4.50—Clearing Sale Price, **1.75**  
High-grade PocketBooks, plain or mounted, gold or sterling corners, at one-half former price.  
Main Floor.

### Great Reductions in Men's and Boys' Popular and Seasonable Furnishings.

Broadest demands are for the very things we quote—popular, seasonable, at one-third to one-half less former prices. All through the furnishings the reductions are strenuous.  
Men's Elastic Web Suspenders, Cantab cast-off ends, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **17c**  
Men's Mercerized Silk Elastic Web Suspenders, cast-off kid ends, were 50c—Clearing Sale Price, **25c**  
Boys' Fancy Silk Shield Bow, were 15c—Clearing Sale Price, **10c**  
Boys' Fancy Silk Imperial Scarfs, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
Men's Fancy Silk Shield Bow, were 15c—Clearing Sale Price, **10c**  
Men's White Lawn Puff Scarfs, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
Men's Fancy Silk Teck Scarfs, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
Boys' Fancy Silk Windsor, were 25c—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
Main Floor.

### Great Reductions in Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

2500 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all-linen, hand embroidered initial, hemstitched; a very fine cloth—were 15c each—Clearing Sale Price **10c**  
2750 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all-linen, fancy lace edges, with inserting, embroidered, hemstitched, in a large assortment—were 20c each—Clearing Sale Price **12c**  
4800 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, very fine, all-linen, lace edge, with two rows of inserting—were 50c each—Clearing Sale Price **25c**  
Main Floor.

### Ribbons Reduced to Half.

5000 yards of fancy all-silk Warp Print Ribbons, with fancy satin edges, also fancy cord edges, 1 1/4 inches wide, in all bright colors, were 10c yard—Clearing Sale Price, **5c**  
700 yards of all-silk fancy Ribbons, in hemstitched designs, satin stripes, fancy cord effects, 5 to 8 inches wide, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price, **15c**  
800 yards of high-class all-silk Novelty Fancy Warp Print Ribbons, in bright colors, fancy vine designs, violet effects, hemstitched edges, with rose patterns, 1 1/4 inches wide, were 25c yard—Clearing Sale Price, **17c**

**B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Company, Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street**

**FATAL BOTTLE EXPLOSION**  
Artery Cut by a Piece of Glass Causes Otto Mueller's Death in Half an Hour.  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ELM CREEK, Neb., July 6.—Mr. Otto Mueller, a rich farmer, was killed today in a peculiar manner. He was stacking grain and went into the house to drink a glass of beer. In trying to open the bottle the cork flew out and he pushed the cork in by

pounding it. The jar caused it to explode and one three-cornered piece of glass was thrown with such force into one of his limbs that it severed an artery, from which he bled to death in 30 minutes.  
Kid-ne-olds, a New Discovery, is helping thousands that are troubled with kidney ailments. Guaranteed, 50c. Tablets.  
Chemical Company Falls.  
BERLIN, July 6.—The North German chemical works at Gluckstadt have failed. The trouble grew out of the Cassel-Trester Stocking Co.'s failure.

**MR. ASTOR CHARGED FRAUD.**  
He Had Author Field Arrested on Averment of Forgery.  
LONDON, July 6.—At the Mansion House police court today Julian Field, an author, was committed for trial on the charge of forging an agreement whereby it was made to appear that William Waldorf Astor had promised to pay him £100 for stories to be published in Mr. Astor's magazine. Field denies that he was guilty of the alleged forgery and averred that he had a complete answer to the charge.  
"Big Four Route" to Buffalo and Cincinnati. Finest service, track and equipment.

**GIRL AND BOY MURDERED.**  
Killed With Knife and Ax and Then Cremated.  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
HELENA, Ark., July 6.—News reached here this morning of a double murder which occurred four miles from Turner, just over the edge of the Monroe County line, in which Jim Johns and a 17-year-old niece, both negroes, were murdered and their bodies placed in a burning building. There was no one else in the cabin at the time and fire was discovered at 3 a. m. by persons living on Frank Robinson's place. When they went to put out the fire the bodies of two negroes were found, the girl

had been stabbed to the heart and her head crushed with an ax, while John's head was crushed and both arms broken.  
Piles and Fistula Cure. Free.  
Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and how to cure piles sent free by mail to any add. Res. Bros. & Co., Dept. 22, Minneapolis, Minn.  
**ATTACKED BY A SHE BEAR.**  
Sheep Herder Was So Mangled and Torn That He Died.  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 6.—While herding a flock of sheep on the range between Cebolilla and Ojo San Francisco, about 25 miles northwest of Albuquerque, Berferino Jaramillo was attacked by a large female bear and her two cubs. His head and body were frightfully scratched and torn, and he died when being taken to his home in Los Duranes.

**AMERICAN SKIRT CO.** 406 Howard & Jenson Buildings, Broadway and Levee Street.  
SKIRTS! SUITS! SKIRTS! (Tailor-Made).  
When you order wearing apparel consider—Fit, Style, 34, Fit, 34, Material, and 4th, where you can get the best for the least money.  
You can get all of these at the AMERICAN SKIRT CO.  
We keep them in binding and pressed one year free. Good stamps for catalogue. We desire to say to our patrons that all who were not called on during the run of our cut sale of Sample Skirts will have another opportunity Monday and Tuesday. WE ALSO MAKE TO ORDER SKIRTS FROM \$5.00 UP.

White River Steamer Sinks.  
DUVAL'S BLUFF, Ark., July 6.—The steamer Orlando of the Memphis-White River Packet Co. was snagged and sunk in White River today. The ship, which was bound for Memphis, was carrying 400 passengers and 100 tons of cargo. The ship was struck by a snag and sank in about 10 fathoms of water. The passengers were rescued and the cargo was salvaged.



# CURES WEAK MEN FREE, ISAHIAH HARTMAN A MONSTER

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.



## INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night terrors, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 722 Hill Ridge, Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extract taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for your recent letter. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how long I have been suffering from this weakness."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned, and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—I was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor. All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelopes. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it."

# BE A MAN

Throw Away Your Medicine—Our

## VACUUM ORGAN DEVELOPER

WILL RESTORE YOU

## NO CURE NO PAY

75,000 USE NOT ONE FAILURE

Our Vacuum Organ Developer should be used by every man. It cures where everything else fails and restores manhood. It restores small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 722 Hill Ridge, Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extract taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

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## CONSIDINE'S BULLET

ILL HEALTH DUE TO IT, NOT TO CONSUMPTION.

HAS CARRIED IT EIGHT YEARS

X-Ray Showed Where It Is and When He Gets Stronger It Will Be Out.

NEW YORK, July 6.—John Considine, who was thought to be dying of consumption, has gone to the Adirondacks to recover strength to withstand an operation for the removal of a bullet which has carried him through his chest for eight years.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

IF YOU SUFFER A SUFFERER, HEALTHY REMAINS OF THE BOWELS ARE THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT. THE BOWELS ARE THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT. THE BOWELS ARE THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT.



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY  
KEEPP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

In his chest for eight years. He has been suffering from ill health due to it, not to consumption. The bullet was carried in his chest for eight years. The bullet was carried in his chest for eight years. The bullet was carried in his chest for eight years.

## THE BEGGAR WAS A CRESUS

MATSVILLE, Ky., July 6.—When George Collins, a blind beggar, was presented in the court today on the charge of having stolen property in his possession, three valiant men owned by him were opened. They contained \$200 in gold money and one gold nugget, gold and diamond rings, gloves, two watches and other valuable articles. Collins said his true name was Sam Fleming of Butte, Mont. He has been begging in front of the church here.

# JEWELER PATENTS A BINDING DEVICE

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
YORK, Neb., July 6.—Mr. Thomas Owens, a young jeweler of this place, has for years been working on a new invention, a binder that will tie the bundles with straw. He at last announced its completion and sent out bids for his device to all the leading harvesting companies of the country. Yesterday a representative of one of the companies called upon Mr. Owens to investigate his device and after carefully examining it expressed his belief that it would work successfully and if it did his company had authorized him to assure Mr. Owens that they would pay him his price.

Mr. Owens is a mechanical genius and has devised several appliances for the delicate work of jewelers, but he has never before patented anything. His idea for this new device is a secret as yet, no one but the harvesting companies having been permitted to see its workings.

# GETTING IN HIS HAY "PRIVATE" JOHN ALLEN

UNCLE SAM'S HARVEST AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.  
MOWS NEARLY 150 GOOD ACRES  
This Is About the Only Farm Crop, Strictly Speaking, Which the Government Attends To.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Uncle Sam's harvest season has just opened, and for several days the United States Government has been reaping its annual crop of hay from the public domain meadows in the Mall. This is the only crop of any agricultural product, with the exception of that raised by the Agricultural Department, for experimental purposes and for seed distribution, the United States Government has in the lower Mall, particularly in the Smithsonian grounds. A big force of mowers have been busy during the past few days cutting the hay, raising it into haystacks. During this time the fragrance of the new hay has been very noticeable in the vicinity of the park. The hay cutters employed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt from his headquarters in the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds, are the regular force of park grass-cutters, and this is perhaps the first time they have been busy season, and the work will continue until the entire crop is in.

The crop will not be so good this year as it was last, said Col. Bingham last night. The grass in the Mall is of a particularly fine quality and the amount cut was large. This year the grass is of a poorer quality and it is not so thick. We will not obtain as much as we did last year. This is probably due to the large amount of rain which we have been having.

Uncle Sam is not a greedy farmer, according to Col. Bingham. Only one crop of grass is harvested for the public. The interest taken in the grass is to see that it does not get into the hands of private parties. The best quality of the grass harvested goes to the horses employed by the government in the various departments. Every year Col. Bingham selects the finest grass in the Mall and has it cut and packed in the hands of the various departments. The grass is constantly being cut on all park reservations during the summer, but this crop is the only one which will be so successful in the hands of the government.

The poorest quality of the grass will be used for the various departments. The Museum, Smithsonian and Agricultural Department, for shipping purposes. When the grass is cut, it is packed in the hands of the various departments. The grass is constantly being cut on all park reservations during the summer, but this crop is the only one which will be so successful in the hands of the government.

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# AWFUL RESULTS OF EPILEPSY OR FITS

A Remarkable Discovery Has Been Made Whereby Those Afflicted With Epilepsy or Fits Can Be Permanently Cured.

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

Many disastrous and fatal accidents have been directly caused through Epilepsy or Fits. Not long since a prominent actress married an entire stranger, who was a epileptic, and recently a lady being seized with a fit and falling from a high place, was killed. A gentleman, who was a epileptic, was killed by a train. A lady, who was a epileptic, was killed by a train. A lady, who was a epileptic, was killed by a train.

# SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write to the Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with a form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and energy, backache, varicocele or other ailments, can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect on the stomach and seems to act directly to the desired end. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in every case. A request to the State Medical Institute, 222 Broadway, New York, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men, the sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness. The institute makes no inducements. A man who writes will be sent a free sample. Carefully read the directions so that his recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or ridicule. Readers are requested to give addresses of all those who are cured.

# MANY WOMEN TESTIFY

That Pe-ru-na Cures Female Ills.

Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Offers to Treat All Women Free During the Summer Months.



Miss Millie Baker.

Miss Millie Baker writes from 290 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered for years with weakness peculiar to women, severe bearing-down pains, and continual headache. My system seemed completely upset and I did not know where to find relief. The doctor tried three different remedies but they did not seem to help me any."

"After using five bottles of Peruna I was as well and strong as ever. I would not be without it for any money."

Miss Millie Baker.

A Well Woman.

Mrs. Florence Aitkins, 922 Forsythe street, Toledo, O., writes:

"I am today cured of that dreadful disease I wrote to you about when I was a sick woman when I first wrote you. I have a bright, clear complexion, and I am now a sound woman. Peruna is the best friend I ever had on this earth—it must be praised—it cured me."

Mrs. Florence Aitkins.

# Snake Was in the Parlor

Pennsylvania Housewife Found a Copperhead Coiled About the Leg of a Piano.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., July 6.—Mrs. Edward Postlethwaite, a day or two ago, encountered a copperhead in her parlor and parlor when she was sitting on the sofa.

Mrs. Postlethwaite, who lives in Oliver township, was dusting the furniture, when on picking up a fan that lay on the piano, she discovered what she thought was a snake coiled about a leg of the piano. It was a copperhead, and she was sitting on the sofa when she was sitting on the sofa.

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# ANDERINE

A FEW APPLICATIONS OF IT MAKE THE HAIR FAIRLY SPARKLE WITH NEW LIFE AND VIGOR.

It does the work quickly and thoroughly and in the most effective manner possible. Jessie Bartlett Davis says: "IT'S THE ONLY TONIC ON THE MARKET THAT WILL STOP HAIR FALLING"; and Gov. Renfrow, of Joplin, Mo., says: "IT'S THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL MAKE HAIR GROW; I CONSIDER IT A GREAT DISCOVERY ETC." What more can you ask? Now at all druggists' in three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Get the genuine made only by The Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, Ill.











## NEW PROBLEM IRRIGATION

It Is Solved by a San Antonio  
Land Owner.

HAS TWO ARTESIAN WELLS

RUNS THE WATER AROUND BUT  
NOT ON HIS PLANTS.

Mr. Collins Has Turned Over His  
Property in Plots to Thrifty Bel-  
gians, Who Raise Re-  
markable Crops.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. —  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 6.—F. P. Col-  
lins, a prominent manufacturer here, is  
trying an experiment with irrigation which  
promises to make the country around San  
Antonio a paradise for truck gardeners and  
farmers.

Mr. Collins' project can hardly be called  
an experiment now since its success has  
been demonstrated. The only difficulty  
has been the way of doing it, and the  
water being channeled into the plots.

Mr. Collins' performance can be duplicated  
by anyone.

He has a ranch about five miles from the  
city upon which he has two wells, striking  
a good flow of water. He has divided  
his land into 124 acres each, and rented them, the  
tenants being chiefly Belgians, to Mr. Collins.

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a good flow of water. He has divided  
his land into 124 acres each, and rented them, the  
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Mr. Collins' performance can be duplicated  
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# GRAND LEADER

Of all times of the year this is emphatically the time for bargains. Come tomorrow.

FROM 8 to 10 A. M.

**Lawn**—180 pieces of good quality Printed  
Lawn, from 8 to 10, in basement, 14c  
per yard.  
**Chambray**—120 pieces of fine Chambray,  
French blue, yellow, gray, etc.,  
worth 12c, from 8 to 10, in base-  
ment, per yard, 6c  
**Lawn**—One case of satin-checked Black  
Dress Lawn, worth 15c, from 8 to 10,  
in basement, per yard, 5c



FROM 8 to 10 A. M.

**India Linen**—One small case of fine India  
Linen, worth 15c, from 8 to 10, in  
basement, per yard, 7c  
**White Lawn**—130 pieces of good quality  
Striped White Lawn, cheap at 10c, from  
8 to 10, in basement, per yard, 3c  
**Ladies' Neckwear**—A large assortment of  
Summer Neckwear—the kind we have been  
selling up to 25c—in basement Monday,  
from 8 to 10, each, 5c

## Silk Petticoats.

\$4.95 and \$5.95 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in  
umbrella style, three dainty ruffles or  
with corded ruffles—  
reduced to ..... \$3.50  
\$6.95 and \$7.95 Taffeta Silk Petticoats,  
with deep accordion pleating, some  
trimmed with rose pleat-  
ing—reduced to ..... \$5.00  
20 per cent discount on all other styles  
of Taffeta Silk Petticoats. For instance:  
All our \$8.95 Taffeta Silk  
Petticoats, now ..... \$7.15  
All our \$10.95 Taffeta Silk  
Petticoats, now ..... \$8.75  
All our \$15.95 Taffeta Silk  
Petticoats, now ..... \$12.40

## Clearing Sale of

## Leather Goods.

25c odds and ends Pocket-  
books and Purses, now ..... 5c  
50c odds and ends Bel-  
monts, now ..... 10c  
75c Shopping Bags and  
Chatelaine Bags ..... 25c  
25c odds and ends  
Pocketbooks ..... 25c  
50c Finger Books—differ-  
ent leathers ..... 25c  
\$2.50 and \$3.50 Fine Com-  
bination Pocketbooks ..... \$1.00  
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Fine Com-  
bination Pocketbooks ..... 75c  
15c odd Gift Initials ..... 5c  
\$1.00 Belts—odds and ends—  
cut to ..... 50c  
\$1.25 Mole Skin Shopping  
Bags ..... 49c  
\$1.50 Fancy Silk Jewel-Top  
Shopping Bags ..... 75c  
Collapsible Drinking  
Cups, now ..... 5c  
25c Collapsible Drinking  
Cups, now ..... 10c

## Books.

Remainder of our last year's pur-  
chases of children's books, cover  
books and range in price from 15c  
up to 50c. To clear out, we have marked  
at from 5c up to 50c  
"Mother's Cook Book"—Containing  
recipes for all the family, including  
canning and preserving etc.—bound  
in serviceable white cloth (washable).  
Just about 30c to sell at  
25c each.

## Imported Wash Fabrics.

Our haste is your opportunity, and the woman who  
doesn't profit by these extraordinary reductions is indifferent  
to her own best interests! Think of it! The daintiest, pret-  
tiest, freshest Wash Fabrics of the old world at half regular  
prices—and the wearing season is only fairly begun! On  
main floor, remember.

**Lot 1**—Comprises all our 30-  
inch Cable Cord Dimities, 20-  
inch Satin Stripe Lawn, Gren-  
adines, Swiss, etc., that have been  
selling up to 35c—now  
Monday, per yard ..... 10c  
**Lot 2**—Our entire stock of 32-  
inch Imported Gingham, that  
have been selling up to 15c—now  
Monday, per yard ..... 15c  
**Lot 3**—All our finest 32-inch  
Lace Striped Zephyrs, 32-inch  
Mercerized Gingham, 36-inch Im-  
ported Scotch Swiss and many  
other novelties that have been  
selling up to 50c—choice on  
Monday, per yard ..... 25c  
**Lot 4**—Comprises all our finest  
Imported Silk Warp Mousselines,  
in all colors and black, plain and  
fancy weaves—have been selling  
up to 75c—choice  
Monday, per yard ..... 39c  
**Lot 5**—In this lot we will give  
you absolute choice of all our  
imported 44-inch St. Louis  
Swiss that have sold up to 1.75  
a yard—over fifty styles left to  
select from and each one prettier  
than the other—choice of  
all on our main floor  
Monday, per yard ..... 75c  
**A Chance for Dressmakers**—Buy  
now and lay them away until fall.  
Over 200 lengths of the finest  
quality Percales, Fancy Linens,  
Silk Linings, Spun Glass  
Linen, Silkettes, etc.—200  
pieces in the lot worth less than 10c  
a yard and up to 35c—choice  
Monday, per yard ..... 5c

## Basement Clearing Sale.

Choice of our entire stock of Prints at the one  
price, per yard ..... 4c

Our entire stock of Percales will be sacri-  
ficed in two big lots:

**Lot 1**—Percales, formerly  
sold up to 10c—  
cut to ..... 6c  
**Lot 2**—Percales, formerly  
sold up to 15c—  
cut to ..... 9c

Our entire stock of Gingham to be closed  
out as follows Monday:

**Lot 1**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
10c, now ..... 5c  
**Lot 2**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
15c, now ..... 7c  
**Lot 3**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
25c, now ..... 12c

Our entire stock of Wash Goods in the  
basement, including Lawns, Dimities, Ba-  
tistes, etc., in three lots:

**Lot 1**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
10c, cut to ..... 5c  
**Lot 2**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
15c, cut to ..... 7c  
**Lot 3**—Former-  
ly sold up to  
25c, cut to ..... 12c

## Silk Buying.

If you want to buy silks at lowest  
prices—for lawn parties, summer ho-  
tels, street gowns, waists, trimmings,  
etc.—now is the time, Grand-Leader  
is the place, and here are the prices!

**Check and Plaid Wash Silks**—Cool  
and serviceable for waists, wrappers,  
dresses, kimono and children's wear.  
They wash perfectly and have always  
sold at 35c—in this Clearing Sale,  
we offer you choice at, per yard 15c

**Corded and Striped Wash Silks**—Of  
best grades and in beautiful sum-  
mery tints that can be used for all  
purposes. We have sold these silks  
all season at 60c—to keep this depart-  
ment busy Monday we close  
them out at, per yard ..... 25c

**24-inch Foulard Silks**—A few pat-  
terns left over from the season's sell-  
ing—some are satin finished and in  
dress lengths—formerly sold at 75c  
and 1.00—in this Clearing  
Sale, per yard ..... 39c

**45-inch Black Silk Figured Gren-  
adines and All-Silk Nets**—also 24-inch  
Figured Pongee Silk in its natural  
tan shade—very serviceable for sum-  
mer wear—sold all over at 1.00—in this  
Clearing Sale we offer you  
choice at, per yard ..... 69c

## Clearing Sale of

## Toilet Requisites.

5c Cocoa Castle Soap ..... 1c  
reduced to .....  
10c bar White Castile Soap ..... 8c  
reduced to .....  
10c Mottled Cocoa Oil Soap ..... 5c  
now ..... 3c  
25c Forest Bouquet, Easter Lily, Honey  
and Arline Violet Soap, per  
box, worth 50c, each ..... 10c  
5c Cocoa Oil Soap ..... 5c  
2c for .....  
5c Odds and Ends good Tooth  
Brushes, each ..... 8c  
15c Solid Baek Hair  
Brushes ..... 29c  
35c ounce Pine Perfumes—  
all odds ..... 19c  
Men's Toilet Powder, only  
5c ..... 10c  
25c Royal Bristled Talcum Powder  
at ..... 7c



## Midnight Special

For Buffalo and the

## Pan-American Exposition.

Leaves 11:30 p. m. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 p. m.

Sleeping Cars are placed at Union Station at 9:30  
p. m. to enable passengers to retire early if desired.  
Electric fans are in operation until train-leaving  
time.

Ticket Office, Eighth and Olive.

## HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.



## THE CHICAGO BEACH

FIFTY-FIRST BOULEVARD AND LAKE SHORE, - CHICAGO  
Is the finest summer and winter hotel on the Great Lakes for families, tourists and transient  
guests. Has nearly a 1000 feet broad grounds, like the above built of stone and pressed  
brick, 40 large rooms. All outside. No courts. Furnished throughout in mahogany. 200 pri-  
vate baths. Bathing machines. Central Express from the shopping and theatre  
district of the city. Cool in summer, away from the city's dust, noise and smoke. Golf,  
cennis, bathing, fishing and fishing. Send for handsome, new, illustrated booklet.

On Lake Front—Inside City Limits—Perfect Dining Room—Most  
delicious food—Perfect service—Perfect location—Perfect view—Perfect  
price—Perfect everything.

**Hotel Lafayette**  
BEST BEACH FRONT LOCATION IN CHICAGO  
Rates, \$2.00 Per Day; \$15 Per Week and Upward.  
JOHN TRACY & CO.

**LAKESIDE RESORTS AND COTTAGE**  
South Haven, Mich. Charmingly situated, all  
modern conveniences; fine bathing, music and dance  
floor; rates \$7 to \$10 per week. J. G. DEWEY, Mgr.

**THE MARSLAND**  
SOUTH HAVEN - MICHIGAN.  
Desirable location, well kept apart-  
ments, superior cuisine and service.  
Write for booklet.  
KATHRYN MARSLAND.

**STATLER'S HOTEL.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LARGEST IN THE WORLD.  
800 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition.  
\$2 and \$2.50 for lodging, breakfast and  
bath extra. 50c for free maps and follow-  
ing about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
ON THE  
HILLS.  
Enjoy Superb Vaudeville in Solid Comfort.  
TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.  
Lefebvre's Saxophone Quartet.  
Macart's Dog and Monkey Circus  
STELLA MAYHEW,  
Original Black Southern Mammy.  
WESTON & ALLEN,  
In "The Rent Collector."  
OLLIE YOUNG & BROTHER,  
Hoop Rolling and Club Juggling.  
Moreland, Thompson & Ambler,  
Song and Dance Artists.  
PARK FREE. THEATRE PRICES POPULAR.  
Electric Fountain, Scenic Railway, Cafe Caesar.

**Forest Park HIGHLANDS.**  
ONLY FAMILY RESORT IN TOWN.  
HOPKINS' PAVILION.  
TWO SHOWS DAILY. RAIN OR SHINE.  
AL. LEACH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS,  
Comedy Sketch.  
SMITH & CO. (PHILL),  
Up-to-date Service.  
B. H. H. S. K. I.,  
European Gymnastic Marvels.  
KELLY and WATKINS,  
Fashion Plate Duo.  
BUNTH AN - RUDD,  
Comedy Sketch.

**ADMISSION TO GROUNDS FREE.**  
Reserved Seats, 15c and 10c.  
**DELMAR GARDEN**  
TONIGHT, 25-50-75c.  
SAT. MAT. 25-50c.

**SAID PASHA**  
Greatest Amusement Event in Town.  
Next Week—THE IDOL'S EYE.  
**UHRIG'S CAVE** Rain or Shine  
Called by Powerful Electric Light.  
Tonight 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

**The Maude Lillian Br. Opera Co.**  
In Author's Always Popular Work  
FRA DIAVOLO  
"THE ONLY BEER" as Zerkine.

**Mannion Park.**  
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.  
Broadway, Catalina Division. Any car transfer.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
Original and Only Genuine  
"Pennyroyal" Pills. Sold in all  
drug stores. Beware of cheap  
imitations. Take one or two  
after meals. Do not take on  
empty stomach. Do not take  
with food. Do not take with  
alcohol. Do not take with  
drugs. Do not take with  
other pills. Do not take  
with other medicines. Do  
not take with other  
drugs. Do not take with  
other medicines. Do not  
take with other drugs.

**WILCOX TANSY PILLS**  
Beware of cheap imitations.  
Sold in all drug stores.  
Do not take on empty  
stomach. Do not take with  
food. Do not take with  
alcohol. Do not take with  
drugs. Do not take with  
other pills. Do not take  
with other medicines. Do  
not take with other  
drugs. Do not take with  
other medicines. Do not  
take with other drugs.

**Weak Men!**  
DR. HOWE'S  
Compound Damiana  
Are the Only Remedy for the Cure of  
WEAK MEN  
Advertised to the Public.  
Indicated by the Entire  
MEDICAL PROFESSION.  
OVER ONE MILLION  
Box - 50c. Sold and 5c per  
From Maine to California.  
50c BOX - Full treatment.  
At all druggists or by mail. In plain  
sealed wrapper. No medicine in the world  
can compare with  
DR. HOWE'S  
Compound Damiana  
Tablets for the cure of Lost Vitality,  
Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Varicose  
Sexual Weakness. Always ask for  
DR. HOWE'S COMPOUND DAMIANA  
TH. H. W. M. D. ILL. CO., 222 Walnut St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**BLOOD POISON**  
Is the worst disease on earth. Yet the easiest to  
cure—WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO—Many  
have plunges, eyes on the skin, sores in the mouth,  
ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrhs, and don't  
know it. BLOOD POISON. Call and get  
BROWN'S BLEND CURE. \$2.00 per bottle. Lasts  
one month. Sold by Leland Miller Drug Co., Sixth  
and Locust streets.

**BROWN'S CAPSULES**  
Cure men in few days. Wolf-Wilson, 6th and  
Washington avenues.

**DRUNKENNESS**  
CURED BY BOSTON DRUG. Can be given in TEA,  
COFFEE, WATER, etc., without the PATIENT'S  
knowledge. Mr. H. M. Whitney, for years Free of  
the Habit, states that he has cured over 1000 of the  
habit. Reports heartily endorse it. Sold in drug  
stores. CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. \$1.00 per bottle.  
BOSTON DRUG CO., 232 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. For sale by  
Woolf, Lane, Druggists, etc., and Washington  
and Locust streets.

**F. H. INGALLS, OLIVE ST.**

**Another Fine Pearl Found**  
John Benson Picks Up One Worth  
\$1800, Where the "Queen Mary"  
Was Discovered.  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
LANSING, July 6.—John Benson, a  
fisherman, who is old and poor, the other  
day found a fine pearl. It weighs 66 grains  
and he sold it for \$1800. He found his  
treasure in almost the identical spot where  
the famous "Queen Mary pearl" was  
produced about a month ago.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
John Scott ..... 2229 1/2 Walnut st.  
Ellis Lee ..... 210 S. Main st.  
R. R. Christman ..... 4210 S. Main st.  
Elizabeth Burwell ..... 4210 S. Main st.  
Edward J. Roverman ..... 1114 N. 10th st.  
Marle R. Robb ..... 2009 Butler st.  
S. L. Weller ..... 3226 Wyoming st.  
Lois Wall ..... 1622 S. 14th st.  
August Retter ..... 2208 Warren st.  
Alvina Hessel ..... East St. Louis, Ill.  
N. J. Roth ..... 3216 Minnesota st.  
Cura J. Best May ..... 210 S. Main st.  
F. H. Schenk ..... 2510 Bluff st.  
Nellie Worleides ..... 2310 Bluff st.  
Y. G. Greer ..... 2750 Park av.  
G. M. Foudouas ..... 2004 Sidney st.  
Ada C. Henderson ..... 2004 Sidney st.  
G. C. Willey ..... 2004 Sidney st.  
G. C. Henderson ..... 2004 Sidney st.  
W. Mueller ..... 2211 S. 10th st.  
Lillian M. Seidler ..... 2211 S. 10th st.  
Isaac Norris ..... 2211 S. 10th st.  
Nellie Worleides ..... 2310 Bluff st.  
W. L. Clements ..... 1117 Pine st.  
Capula Sills ..... 300 S. 10th st.  
G. M. Hanson ..... East St. Louis, Ill.  
Joanna M. Monroe ..... East St. Louis, Ill.  
Joseph Michaud ..... 210 S. Main st.  
Fantine Bonier ..... 210 S. Main st.  
Robert Balmhart ..... 2110 Bluff st.  
Charles D. Eaton ..... 4543 Delmar st.  
Mary A. Cunningham ..... Chicago, Ill.  
J. S. Loring ..... East St. Louis, Ill.  
Geo. A. Randolph ..... 2610 Thomas st.  
Grace Hensberger ..... 2610 Thomas st.

**\$2 Down**  
and the balance weekly or monthly gets  
a reliable Elgin or Waltham Watch. You  
get the watch immediately, and your money  
back if not pleased in every way.  
Best quality 20-year guarantee. Filled Case  
Watches, from \$16 to \$28. Solid Gold,  
from \$24 to \$65. Solid Silver, from \$8.50  
to \$16.  
Whatever you need, you will find. Five  
floors full of new goods and fair dealing  
all the time at  
**F. H. INGALLS, OLIVE ST.**

**Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).**  
Finest workmanship, \$2.00 to \$20.00. Mer-  
mod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

## TRAMP SHIP'S MISHAP

TWICE STEAMER LOST PROPEL-  
LER IN THE ATLANTIC.

HAD TO SPREAD CANVAS  
Seeking Aid.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, July 6.—The tramp steamer  
Bender Knight, of 2393 tons, commanded by  
Capt. William F. Platt, and belonging to  
James Little & Co. of Glasgow, which is  
now due from Halifax, has had within a  
year a series of remarkable experiences,  
testing to the limit the courage, endurance  
and engineering ability of her officers and  
crew.

While on the trip in water ballast from  
Port Natal to New York, on July 2, when  
in latitude 9 north and longitude 53.48 west,  
her eight-ton four-bladed propeller, together  
with the taper end of the tail shaft, was  
dropped into the Atlantic.

Third Engineer David Findlay shut off  
steam. Chief Engineer Alexander B. Ger-  
rard, with his assistant engineers and  
Chief Officer William G. Mathe, who  
descended with Gerrie to work for hours  
from the rudder plate and the shaft hub  
accomplished what up to that time had  
been regarded as an impossible feat in ma-  
rine engineering—the refitting of a steam-  
ship on the high seas with a propeller and  
tail shaft which were proper to a little  
completed as well as it could have been done  
in a dry dock in four days.

Johnson, an able seaman, and two fire-  
men, Frank Metger and Charles Bolter,  
who have arrived at this port overland  
from Halifax, relate the second chapter of  
adventure. Johnson is stopping with his  
brother.

Again the steamer had left a South African  
port—this time Port Elizabeth—in wa-  
ter ballast for New York. She sailed on  
April 23, 1901, and, falling short of stores,  
put in at St. Vincent, leaving on May 1.  
Capt. Platt was in a hurry. Chief  
Engineer Gerrie kept the engines turning  
at a lively clip and 30 miles an hour,  
being line, the same propeller that had been  
ingeniously shipped at sea broke off. This  
time there was no spare propeller on board,  
and, being 300 miles northeast of Bermuda,  
it was necessary to get into the Mediter-  
ranean steamship track.

The crew of 32 worked night and day to  
make a jury sail, utilizing awnings, tarpu-  
lins and hatch coverings, until eight miles  
had been made. Capt. Platt put her before  
a fair wind and the steamer staggered  
about 60 miles northward. Provisions were  
short and the crew were reduced to a little  
hard tack and a small piece of pork a day.  
Chief Officer Mathe, accompanied by  
Johnson and another able seaman named  
Anderson, left the steamer on May 30 in  
order to get the ship into port. They  
sighted a ship June 8, but could not attract  
attention. Provisions were short and the  
crew were reduced to a little hard tack  
and a small piece of pork a day.

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s







## STYCHIC LIFE GIVEN A GIRL

Drugged by a Stranger in a Buggy.

POISON ENOUGH TO KILL  
SAVED ONLY BY HER STRONG  
CONSTITUTION.

Anna Carter Fell Into Bad Hands  
When She Left Her Country Home  
and Went to Portsmouth, O.,  
to Get Work.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 6.—Excitement  
arose at the little village of Fire Brick,  
y., over the finding of an unconscious  
girl along the roadside near that place,  
early yesterday afternoon. The body was  
discovered by Mrs. Ditty and Robert Har-  
ber, two employees of the Kentucky Fire  
Brick company, while on their way home  
from their morning's work. The girl was  
lying at the side of the road away from  
the main pike. Her delicate features and  
moan first attracted the attention of the  
men, and she was taken to a nearby house.  
Soon several hundred people gathered at  
the place.

Dr. Earnest Sellards, of Fire Brick, Ky.,  
was hastily summoned and made an ex-  
amination. He found she was suffering  
from strychnine.

For over eighteen hours she lay uncon-  
scious, but this morning began to slowly  
revive, and this afternoon regained com-  
plete consciousness.

At first she refused to answer any ques-  
tions concerning her unfortunate plight,  
but later told the story of the affair as far  
as she knew anything of it. Her story  
reads every line of truth.

"My name is Anna Carter, and I live at  
Diamond, Ohio, near Jackson, O. I  
Portsmouth Monday to look for employ-  
ment, but up to Monday afternoon was  
unconscious in finding a place. During the  
afternoon I walked down the street, and  
being tired, stopped in a buggy and  
asked him to direct me to a hotel. He  
told me to jump in the buggy and he  
would direct me to a good hotel. I  
I desired, but he talked so pleasantly that  
I finally ventured to climb into the buggy.  
Instead of taking me to a hotel, the man  
kept driving about the city, and finally  
started out into the country. I  
I asked him where he was going, and he  
told me that he was going to take me to  
a private boarding house just on the out-  
side of town.

"Pretty soon he pulled a big bottle out  
of his pocket and asked me if I didn't  
want a drink of good wine. I told him no,  
but he kept pressing me to drink, and so  
at last I did drink. At once I became  
dazed and terribly sick. I wanted him  
to take me back to the city, but he wouldn't  
and I was too weak to call for assistance.  
Soon he told me to take another drink  
and it would do me good. I did as he told  
me, and then I went into an unconscious  
condition.

"I don't know what the man's name was,  
but some who stopped him on the street  
called him Frank. He had a dark mus-  
tache, a dark suit of clothes, wide-brimmed  
hat and looked to weigh about 150  
pounds.

Dr. Sellards stated that enough strychnine  
had been administered to the girl to  
kill an ordinary person instantly. But for  
her robust constitution Miss Carter would  
now be dead. As it is, her life hangs by a  
thread. While in an unconscious condition  
she had been terribly assaulted.

Physicians state that more than one as-  
sault was committed on the girl. Sus-  
picion points to a resident of Fire  
Brick, who answers closely to the descrip-  
tion given by Miss Carter of the man who  
enticed her into the buggy. He will be ar-  
rested and held awaiting the outcome of  
Miss Carter's condition.

You can live to be old if you keep your  
kidneys healthy. Kidney-Olds are a kid-  
ney tonic and a kidney cleaner, and sure  
cure for backache and pains caused by  
weak and sick kidneys. Coated tablets, 50c.

**ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON**

Texas Daughters of the Confederacy  
Begin a Campaign for a Monu-  
ment to Him.

TYLER, Tex., July 6.—The Texas division  
of the United Daughters of the Confed-  
eracy, of which Mrs. Cone Johnson of this  
city is president, has begun a movement  
to have the state mark with a suitable  
monument to the grave of Albert Sydney  
Johnston in the state cemetery at Austin.  
A petition, of which the following is a copy,  
is being circulated for signatures:

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers,  
Governor: You are respectfully re-  
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25c Dotted  
Swiss, 10c  
1500 yards new fig-  
ured and dotted Swiss,  
light and dark designs,  
beautiful designs,  
regular  
25c value,  
Monday

500 Less Yoking, 25c  
500 yards cream, black  
and white lace  
Yoking, reg-  
ular 50c value... 25c  
400 Wool Grenadine, 15c  
1200 yards Black Wool  
Grenadine, 40  
wide, 40c  
value, 15c  
Monday

Men's and Boys' Hats  
Way Below Cost  
Boys' and Children's  
25c Crash and Duck  
styles... 5c  
Men's 50c Crash Hats,  
all colors  
and shades... 25c  
Choice of any Men's  
Hats in the house 85c

MILLINERY  
Almost Given Away.  
At \$1.00 a Dozen  
Trimmed Hats... 85c  
All Children's Trimmed  
Hats, 50c to  
\$1.00... 45c  
100 Men's Children's Leg-  
horn, fawn, lace edge,  
positively 75c  
quality... 10c

## "The Herb Moon,"

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBS,  
IS THE NEW BOOK THIS WEEK.

A fascinating love story, abounding in wit, and containing a most  
amusing character, who is made to express much good sense and ex-  
cellent philosophy, couched in rustic language.

Readers of this paper need no introduction to the extraordinary opportunity  
which is being afforded lovers of good fiction to procure the best works  
of famous authors of our day at a price that is unprecedented in the history of copy-  
right novels. The series to which a new title by a new author is added this week is  
printed from the identical plates of the \$1.25 edition, bound in art linen with embossed  
colored covers, and now sold at

only 25c a copy

## To Our Summer Readers.

With a selection of good books by the best authors you can enjoy recreation of both  
mind and body, and the vacation season will have its pleasures doubled. But you cannot  
depend upon the limited facilities of the summer resort book store to afford you with the  
choice of works, and the prices you will have to pay will quickly eat up your "appropri-  
ation" for reading matter. Take time by the forelock. Embrace the greatest opportunity  
book lovers have ever had to secure the cream of current fiction at from one-fourth to one-  
sixth the regular price.

## Here Is the List Now Ready for Distribution:

- 1—"Bonaventure," by George W. Cable.
- 2—"A Puritan's Wife," by Max Pemberton.
- 3—"American Wives and English Husbands," by Mrs. Atherton.
- 4—"The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," by Paul Leicester Ford.
- 5—"The Rudder-Grangers Abroad," by Frank R. Stockton.
- 6—"I, Thou and the Other One," by Amelia E. Barr.
- 7—"Tales of Our Coast," by Crockett, Parker, Russell and others.
- 8—"Simon Dale," by Anthony Hope.
- 9—"Tekla," by Robert Barr.
- 10—"The Herb Moon," by John Oliver Hobbs.

This Is the Easy Way to Get the  
Books as Issued.

City Readers secure the volumes for 25 cents  
each and this voucher at Barr's.

Out-of-Town Readers mail to Barr's 30  
cents each with the voucher and the books  
ordered will be sent postpaid.

To the right is the voucher, for the ten books now  
ready.

Bring or send this voucher, with price named, to  
Barr's, Sixth,  
Olive and  
Locust Sts.

formerly of St. Louis, has opened her large  
and airy home on Oakchase lake.

David B. Gould's stone and frame cottage on the  
east shore of La Belle is not yet occupied. Mr.  
and Mrs. Gould are expected to arrive through  
St. Louis on the 10th of July.

E. C. Simmons' straw hut, Wanda, is among  
the many places of La Belle that is looked for as  
soon as it is in readiness to transport to Foster lake.

E. C. Simmons and wife and the Misses Gould  
drove over to North lake on Saturday last, where  
they attended the convention of the  
Church, Rev. J. H. Garrett, the pastor of Zion  
Episcopal Church, and Miss Garrett of Davenport,  
Ia., accompanied them.

Mrs. E. A. Peter, a former St. Louisan, but of  
late years a resident of Alabama, who is occupying  
her beautiful home on Oakchase lake, suffered  
a loss by fire early Wednesday morning. During  
the celebration of the Fourth of July the fire  
started in the kitchen and spread to the main  
hall and it burned to the ground.

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## WASH GOODS

At Half and Less.

100 Lawns, Dimples  
and Batistes, color  
new patterns... 40c  
1000 yards new fig-  
ured and dotted Swiss,  
light and dark designs,  
beautiful designs,  
regular  
25c value,  
Monday

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## COLLEGE GIFTS

During June They Footed Up  
\$12,774,582.

WERE FROM LOYAL GRADUATES

NOT ALL THE GIVERS WERE  
MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

The Largest Single Gift Was That of  
\$5,000,000 to Washington Uni-  
versity, by Messrs. Cupples  
and Brookings, of St.  
Louis.

NEW YORK, July 6.—In the thirty days  
of June, \$12,745,821 in gifts to the colleges  
of the country.

All this has been given practically within  
the three weeks of the commencement  
season; more than an average of half a  
million dollars a day, or \$4,000,000 a week.  
As a matter of fact, \$5,000,000 of it was  
given on one day and a single million on  
another day.

For are all the generous donors the  
Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt  
and other of the multi-millionaires of the  
nation. Thousands of alumni have added  
in proportion to their means for the com-  
mon cause—education. The largest individual  
contributions have been made by friends  
and graduates of Yale alone contributed to  
the bicentennial fund for new buildings.

It has been the same way at Princeton,  
Syracuse, Columbia and other colleges. The  
largest individual gift was made by the  
Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Brookings  
to Washington University, St. Louis.  
Samuel S. Cupples and Robert S. Brook-  
ings, both of St. Louis, contributed this  
sum of \$5,000,000 to the university. The  
university already has a \$2,000,000 endow-  
ment, and the new gift will enable it to  
give \$3,000,000 to the university.

Next to the great gifts is J. Pierpont Mor-  
gan's to Harvard. Mr. Morgan has given  
\$1,000,000 to Harvard, and has also con-  
tributed \$500,000 to the university. The  
university already has a \$2,000,000 endow-  
ment, and the new gift will enable it to  
give \$3,000,000 to the university.

Mr. Morgan's plan for serving the  
university, said President Eliot in referring  
to it.

The present Harvard Medical School is in  
Boyleston street, Boston, and is wholly  
inadequate. It has been planned to build  
the new building for the Harvard Medical  
School on a tract of land which the Har-  
vard brothers—Frank and Henry—bought  
for \$500,000 when it was going cheap. They  
were to hold it in trust for the university  
at a time when funds could be forthcoming.

A most ingenious plan for serving the  
university, said President Eliot in referring  
to it.

Old Yale wants \$2,000,000 to celebrate its  
bicentennial. President Eliot has already  
announced that he is willing to give  
\$500,000 to the university. The university  
already has a \$2,000,000 endowment, and  
the new gift will enable it to give \$3,000,000  
to the university.

Yale will have many new halls with this  
vast sum. There will be a splendid new  
quarantine building instead of the anti-  
quated one. The new building will be a  
splendid example of modern architecture.  
The new building will be a splendid exam-  
ple of modern architecture.

The name of John D. Rockefeller figures  
in gifts in many colleges. The University  
of Chicago, to which he has given many  
millions, strangely enough, does not have  
a gift from him. But other colleges do.  
The University of Wisconsin has received  
\$200,000 from him. He has given \$200,000  
to Cornell. He has given \$200,000 to  
the University of Michigan. He has given  
\$200,000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

Senator Hanna, too, has rushed into the  
race with \$50,000 for a new dormitory  
at Ohio. The money is for a new dormitory.  
The money is for a new dormitory.

Brooklyn has \$50,000 for a new operating  
theater and building in the Long Island  
Culver. Brooklyn has \$50,000 for a new  
operating theater and building in the Long  
Island Culver.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Texas is shipping  
peaches North in immense quantities. Res-  
idents here are beginning to realize that  
Texas is capable of producing more peaches  
than almost any other state in the Union.

## PAINE CALLED

Years Ago Was Congressman  
From Ohio.

AFTERWARDS A DEFAULTER

CAUSED THE FAILURE OF THE  
PAINESVILLE, O., BANK.

Went to South America and There Re-  
couped the Losses He Had Made  
on the Croton Aqueduct Con-  
tract at New York.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—David R.  
Paige, formerly one of the best known busi-  
ness men and financiers of Northern Ohio,  
died in the Hotel Brunswick at New York  
city Sunday.

For a number of years he was a resident  
of Akron, where many of his business in-  
terests centered. He was connected with  
two events famous in the financial history  
of New York and Ohio. One was the  
building of the great Croton aqueduct in  
New York. David Paige covered ex-  
tensive contracts in the great work of  
building the aqueduct. He was one of the  
men who brought the project to a successful  
close. The second of the events with which  
his name was prominently coupled was the  
celebrated wreck of the Paine bank at  
Painesville, which brought misery to thou-  
sands of poor people and disaster to business  
at that vicinity from which it has never re-  
covered.

At one time David Paige was a leader.  
He was a man of great energy and ambi-  
tion. He was a man of great energy and  
ambition. He was a man of great energy  
and ambition.

David R. Paige moved from Painesville,  
where the judge had moved his family from  
Madison, O., to New York. He was a man  
of great energy and ambition. He was a  
man of great energy and ambition.

David R. Paige, confident with the knowl-  
edge of his own strength, was a man of  
great energy and ambition. He was a man  
of great energy and ambition.

He bid for and secured a large proportion  
of the work of the Croton aqueduct. He  
was a man of great energy and ambition.  
He was a man of great energy and ambi-  
tion.

David R. Paige played his hand well to the  
last. He was a man of great energy and  
ambition. He was a man of great energy  
and ambition.

The strength in corn has had a great  
deal to do with holding up the wheat mar-  
ket. But wheat went down slowly last week  
as the receipts of new wheat increased.  
And they are growing rapidly. Yesterday St.  
Louis received over 75,000 bushels of new  
wheat.

Latest estimates place the new wheat  
crop at 75,000,000 bushels, leaving for ex-  
port nearly 35,000,000 bushels. It is an enor-  
mous crop, and if the foreign wheat grow-  
ing countries produce anywhere near a  
fair crop grain men say that prices are  
likely to go much lower. The French crop  
will be short, and latest estimates place  
it at 50,000,000 bushels.

The condition of the spring wheat crop in  
the Northwest is placed at 50,000,000 bushels.  
The crop is not so good as it was last year.  
The crop is not so good as it was last year.

Telegraphing to Mars.

THE experiments in wireless telegraphy have met  
with such success that we can soon hold commu-  
nication with our planetary neighbors. Science made  
wonderful strides in the last half of the 19th  
century, and probably will advance further in the  
next few years. There is one thing, however, that  
science cannot improve upon, and that is Hostetter's  
Stomach Bitters. It is the best remedy in the world  
for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. Fifty  
years of cure stand back of it, and a fair trial will  
convince you it has no equal as a cure for indiges-  
tion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, or  
kidney troubles. It also prevents malaria, fever  
and ague. Be sure to have the Bitters always on  
hand, and thus avoid any serious illness.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Texas is shipping  
peaches North in immense quantities. Res-  
idents here are beginning to realize that  
Texas is capable of producing more peaches  
than almost any other state in the Union.

## BAD CORN PROSPECTS

OATS GO UP FOUR CENTS

COUNTRY REPORTS OATS CROP BADLY

DAMAGED—WHEAT DROPS 1-3-8c TO  
1-1-4c IN ONE WEEK.

Corn up 2 1/2-3/4c, wheat down 1 1/2-1 3/4c,  
and oats 3/4-1c higher.

Such was the result when the St. Louis  
grain markets closed at noon yesterday.  
There was a broader range of prices last  
week than for many a previous week.

Corn and oats advanced on bad crop re-  
ports, while with a few minor checks wheat  
gradually declined as the reports of new  
wheat increased.

Speculative attention toward the close of  
the week was turned to corn and oats.  
While it has been known for a long time  
that oats would fall far below the wheat,  
last year, dealers did not become alarmed  
until reports began coming in that corn  
was being ruined by dry and hot weather.

The crop prospects for corn are very dis-  
couraging. Very little grain has been  
sown in the Southwest since the wheat harvest.  
The Southwestern wheat harvest was  
ruined by the hot and dry weather. The  
wheat was being blown in this section  
of the country and reports have been  
coming in that the plant is withered in  
many places beyond the possibility of being  
helped by rains. All last week the govern-  
ment posted a red map, no rain for the  
West and Southwest, in the Exchange  
building.

Present Condition  
of Corn Poor.

According to the best-informed grain men  
the present condition of corn, except in  
Missouri, is the lowest with three  
exceptions in 31 years. In Missouri the  
condition is below the average for the other  
states. Drought and hot weather have com-  
bined to kill the plant in the drouth  
areas. The crop is being blown in this  
section of the country and reports have been  
coming in that the plant is withered in  
many places beyond the possibility of being  
helped by rains. All last week the govern-  
ment posted a red map, no rain for the  
West and Southwest, in the Exchange  
building.

On the strength of all this sensational in-  
formation, corn advanced rapidly despite  
efforts to bear it down. The price of  
corn advanced 2 1/2-3/4c higher at 46c.

September closed 2 1/2-3/4c higher at 46c.  
The cash market advanced 2 1/2-3/4c higher  
at 46c. The future market advanced 2 1/2-3/4c  
higher at 46c. The cash market advanced  
2 1/2-3/4c higher at 46c.

Traders turned their attention to oats  
and prices advanced by 1c. The cash market  
advanced 1c higher at 34c. The future market  
advanced 1c higher at 34c.

Slump in Wheat.

Prices Last Week.

THE strength in corn has had a great  
deal to do with holding up the wheat mar-  
ket. But wheat went down slowly last week  
as the receipts of new wheat increased.  
And they are growing rapidly. Yesterday St.  
Louis received over 75,000 bushels of new  
wheat.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Texas is shipping  
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idents here are beginning to realize that  
Texas is capable of producing more peaches  
than almost any other state in the Union.

## VOLCANO OIL CO.

GALVESTON, TEX.

Chartered under laws of Texas. Capital stock, \$150,000.00, divided into 1,500,000 shares of par value of 10 cents each.

The VOLCANO Stock may be sold on the installment plan in blocks of not  
less than 500 shares, thus giving the investor of limited means a chance to secure  
a large block of stock upon easy terms and at the same time enable the company  
to prosecute its work of development and collect the money as needed.

PAYMENTS can be made as follows: Twenty per cent cash at date of sub-  
scription and 20 per cent on the first day of each month thereafter until the  
full amount has been paid, when regular stock certificates will be issued, fully  
paid and non-assessable. Installment certificates will be issued on receipt of first  
payment.

The VOLCANO OIL COMPANY has 40 acres of land at Big Hill, in Jef-  
ferson County, Texas, right in the recognized oil vein, between the great Beaumont  
gushers, the Sour Lake field and the High Island field. In addition to this,  
it also owns 10 acres in the famous Sour Lake oil field, in Hardin County, Texas,  
just one and one-fourth miles south of the Sour Lake Hotel, and 10 acres at the  
town of Seabreeze, Chambers County, Texas, thus making oil, in the opinion of  
those acquainted with its holding, an almost absolute certainty.

Mr. R. H. Eustis, secretary of the company, will be at Mr. Mermod's office for  
the next two weeks to answer questions pertaining to the property, being thor-  
oughly conversant with the field.

For full particulars apply

ARTHUR A. MERMOD & CO.,  
SUITE 517 MERMOD & JACCARD BUILDING,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY  
N. W. COR. FOURTH AND LOCUST STREETS.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . . \$5,000,000.00

2, 3 and 4% Interest Allowed on Deposits.  
Checking and Savings Accounts Solicited.  
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent \$5.00 Per Annum and Up

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JOHN D. WILEY, Secretary.  
ALLEN T. WEST, Asst. Secretary.

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BOHANNAN, JOHN L., President Bohannon & Co. Stationery Co.  
BUSCH, ADOLPHUS, President Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.  
CATLIN, DANIEL, President Catlin & Co. Hardware Co.  
DAVIS, JOHN T., President Davis & Co. Hardware Co.  
FITZGERALD, LOUIS, President Fitzgerald & Co. Hardware Co.  
FORDYCE, S. W., President Fordyce & Co. Hardware Co.  
FOULDER, JOHN, President Foulder & Co. Hardware Co.  
GUY, W. E., President Guy & Co. Hardware Co.  
HAARSTICK, HENRY C., President St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Co.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,  
Fourth and Pine Streets.  
Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$7,000,000.

DIRECTORS:  
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WILLIAMSON BACON, President Williamson Bacon & Co. Hardware Co.  
CHARLES CLARK, President Clark & Co. Hardware Co.  
HARRISON L. DRUMMOND, President Drummond & Co. Hardware Co.  
DAVID R. FRANCIS, President Francis & Co. Hardware Co.  
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Start a Savings Account.  
Take home one of our Savings Banks—put your change away where you can't spend it.  
We keep the key, therefore bring your bank in at periodical times and place your savings on  
deposit. See how they build up in the course of a year under the impetus of

4% INTEREST.  
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BOND AND STOCK BROKERS.  
Dealers in Government, Railroad and Municipal Bonds and Other Investment Securities.  
Monthly circular quoting local securities mailed on application.

Gas Versus Steam Engines.  
The Twenty's Company.  
Prof. Thurston of Cornell University says that the  
first thing in the history of evolution seriously com-  
peting with the steam engine in importance com-  
ing work on a large scale. Summing up the results  
of recent tests, it appears that the best work of  
large gas engine gives a thermal efficiency sub-  
stantially the same as that of the very best steam  
engine, while it employs a fuel which is consi-  
derably cheaper.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT  
UNITED RYS. 5% PREFERRED  
MISSOURI EDISON  
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JOHN H. BLESSING,  
202 County Bldg.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

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idents here are beginning to realize that  
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than almost any other state in the Union.

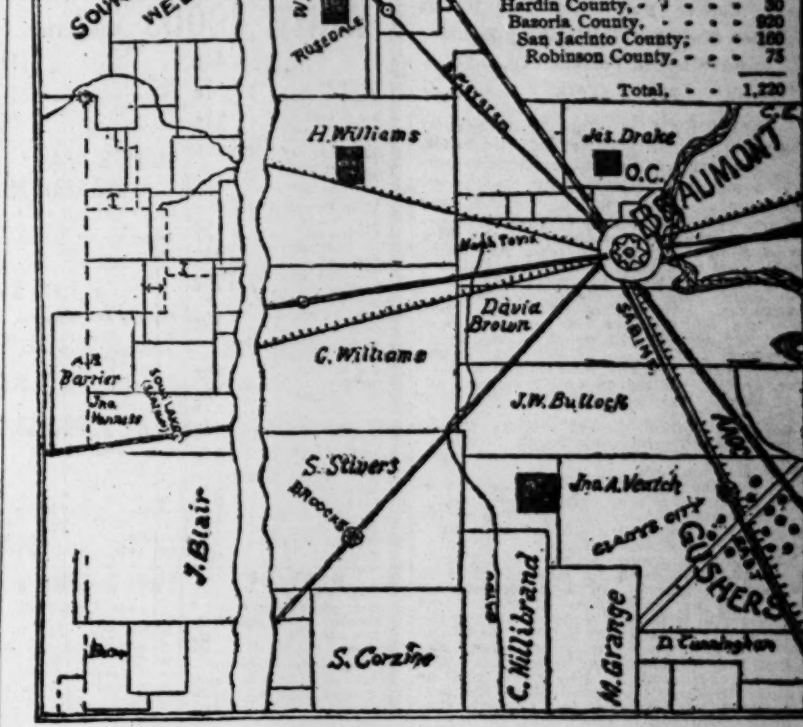
## Equitable Land and Oil Co.

Beaumont . . .

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF TEXAS, JUNE 24, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000

Par Value Shares 10c Each. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.



We submit to you a business proposition—we mean  
business, and offer you an opportunity to join  
us and share in the profits with us.

With 1220 acres of land carefully selected, in small tracts, and scattered over  
the entire known oil field, we feel absolutely certain of securing several valuable  
wells at an early date.

These lands have been carefully selected by practical men of long experience  
in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and California, and with the aid and wise judg-  
ment of our Board of Directors, who are all successful business men, we unhesi-  
tatingly say we believe we offer the public an advantage not always obtained in  
similar investments. A careful study of our map will convince you.

It is the purpose of this company to commence development at once, the  
necessary arrangements having been made for sinking two wells. The derricks  
are now being erected and in a few days the machinery, which has been selected  
from the most modern and approved design, will be on the ground and active  
work will begin, and we predict one or two successful wells in 30 days.

The Board of Directors proposes to manage the affairs of the company upon  
broad, economic lines, without fear or failure, and in the interest of its stock-  
holders.

We are so strong in every department of our work, that we court the fullest  
investigation, both from friends and foe, and are not afraid of having an investi-  
gation made of our books, or financial standing, or our property, or our holdings,  
or in any other way that might be suggested. The Equitable Land and Oil Com-  
pany owes no debts; it pays no salary to any of its officers, except its  
SECRETARY, and is engaged in no other business, except to develop its property  
and procure oil wells upon same.

SPECIAL OFFER  
In order to show our own confidence in this company we make the following  
special offer to prospective investors: Any person desiring to invest one thousand  
(\$1000) or more in the stock of this company, having any doubt regarding the  
value of the company's holdings, or the value of its stock, will be furnished by us  
with FREE TRANSPORTATION TO BEAUMONT, TEXAS, AND RETURN.

... OFFICERS ...  
JOHN S. SWIFT, President.  
Retired capitalist, formerly vice-pres-  
ident of Beck & Corbitt Iron Co.  
JUDGE JAMES E. WITHEROW, First Vice-President.  
Attorney-at-law, St. Louis.  
WM. C. SWIFT, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Attorney-at-law, St. Louis.

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J. F. LANIER, Attorney-at-law, Beaumont, Tex.

We refer (without permission) to any prominent institution in St. Louis.  
If you desire to share in the profits with us, we offer you an opportunity to  
subscribe for a limited amount of the capital stock. We predict the allotment will  
be taken up at an early date. No orders taken for less than \$5.00 (50 shares).  
For further information, prospectus, etc., address

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Remit Postoffice or Express Order, Bank Draft.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,  
207 N. BROADWAY.  
Offers the Facilities of a Well-Managed and Well-Equipped Bank.  
3 per cent interest paid on deposits and 4 per cent on 12 Months Certificates.

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CAP. \$50,000, FULLY PAID.  
STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COTTON.  
You can buy or sell through us for immediate or future delivery all commodities and securities at the principal exchange of the country. Direct wires, quick service, reasonable margins.







# OUR GREAT CYCLOP CLEAR-SALE

Will Be Launched at Famous Tomorrow Morning at 8 O'Clock

**Just See**  
The Bargains  
in yard dry  
goods from our  
Overstocked  
Cleveland store.

Washed Prints and  
Percales—yard. 1c  
5c Figured  
Laws—yard. 2 1/2c  
Best Shirting  
Prints—yard. 3c  
12 1/2c 40-inch  
Percales—yard. 6c  
Best quality Cham-  
brays—yard. 6c  
Extra good Apron  
Gingham—yard. 3c  
15c Linen Huck  
Towels, 22x44. 10c  
Best 20c Table  
Oil Cloths. 12c  
And thousands of  
other equally  
grand values.

With values that will surpass and eclipse anything and everything heretofore offered by any store in St. Louis. It'll be a clean sweep from one end of the store to the other—a riot of bargains that will pack the store every day that the sale continues.

See today's Globe-Democrat and Republic for prices and full particulars of this unparalleled event.



BROADWAY AND MORGAN.

**Just a Hint**  
Of the values this sale will put forth.

7c Hamburg Edgings—yard. 4c  
Children's Fancy Border—yard. 2 1/2c  
Mercerized Crochet Cotton. 2 1/2c  
King's 200-yard Spool Cotton. 1c  
Feather stitch Braid per bolt. 2c  
Wood Embroidery Hoops—per pr. 3c  
50c Cal-L-Leather Pocket Books. 25c  
Ladies' Extra Vests—7c value. 3c  
And 10,000 other Matchless Values that you can't afford to miss.

## MORGAN'S FAMOUS ART COLLECTION

He Proposes to Bring It to America.

**ROTHSCHILD'S WANTED IT**  
PURCHASED FOR MR. CHARLES MANNHEIM FOR \$450,000.

Achievements in Enamel and Faience, Besides Gothic Ivorys and Antique Bronzes, the Work of the Most Celebrated Artists.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Pierpont Morgan's purchase in Paris last month of the famous Mannheim collection was as great a coup in the curiosity world as was his organization of the Steel Trust in that of finance. The Post-Dispatch correspondent is now able to give the first authorized account of this transaction, together with a description of the principal objects in the collection.

Other great collectors had been nibbling for the past couple of years at Mr. Mannheim's treasure. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild had made an offer, as did other millionaire art patrons from time to time, for certain objects, including the unique stone bas-relief, for which alone he offered \$100,000, but Mr. Mannheim declined to treat except the collection were taken in block.

**Rothschild's Offer**  
The Rothschilds formed a syndicate among themselves to acquire the whole collection and distribute the articles among the different members of the family. But they were unable to agree on the distribution and the scheme fell through.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan came along, had the collection valued by two experts it is said Mr. Charles Davis of Bond street, who deals so largely with the Rothschilds, was one of them and Mr. Mannheim agreed to sell for \$450,000.

The gathering of this unique collection had been a lifetime labor of love with Mr. Charles Mannheim, the most noted judge of sixteenth century work living. As it stands, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's acquisition is unequalled, not in point of extent, but as representing the work of all the most celebrated artists of that most gorgeous period of art. It consists mainly of sixteenth century enamel and faience, but it comprises in addition a splendid leavening of gothic ivories and antique bronzes. The private catalogue, which is before the Post-Dispatch correspondent as he writes, is itself a work of art. It was edited by M. Notinier of the Musee du Louvre.

**Famous Plaques.**

To begin, the Limoges enameles include the famous 12 plaques by Martial Courtois, representing in marvelous detail, full of historical as well as human interest, the occupations associated with each of the 12 months. Between the cartouches at the top and bottom of each plate, which contain the artist's initials and the name of the month represented, are bands of trophies representing utensils, various instruments and foliage. On the back of the plates are the signs of the zodiac and other decorations. The work is grisaille, but nearly all the flesh is tinted, and the borders at the back are in light blue. Gold is freely employed to relieve the effects, the figures in each picture are finely executed and full of life, and the subjects are admirably chosen and carried out.

It is said that these 12 plaques were picked up by Mr. Mannheim at a sale for \$4,000 and he was offered \$80,000 for them more than once. In fact, if he had sold the collection in detail, he would have got considerable more than \$400,000 for it, but he could not bear the thought of it being dispersed.

Three series of enameles in the collection cover the better part of the sixteenth century, during which time the fame of Limoges work was at its zenith, thanks to the talented families of Perouard, Reynaud, Courtois and Courtois. The secret of the manufacture seems to have been jealously kept in these and a few other families, the last named being the latest of the great artists.

**A Gem of the Collection.**  
One of the gems of the collection, if not the absolute piece de resistance, is the magnificent bas-relief on stone executed in

the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and representing the triumph of Charles V. with an allegory on the "Virtues and Vices." The upper part of this bas-relief shows a bridge, in the center of which is erected a triumphal arch, under which is seen passing a procession of princes and their consorts. In front, on the left, is Charles himself, mounted on a horse whose caparisons are enriched with the arms of the Hapsburgs and surrounded by crowned heads, his allies. Above this pageant, on the left is seen the Turkish camp. To the right is the court of Charles V. indulging in the pleasures of the chase, especially hawking, which is depicted with great spirit. In the river under the bridge are various soldiers, some horsemen, some footmen, and all fully armed and dressed in the costumes of the early part of the sixteenth century. Those unfortunate, who are on the point of being swallowed up by the waters of the stream, are presumably the enemies of the redoubtable Emperor, who have succumbed to his prowess.

The arch itself bears the arms of the Emperor, surrounded by fruits and flowers; underneath, in a cartouche, is the date, 1522, and the initials of the artist, "H. D."—Hans Dollinger. The work is about two feet long by one foot high. It ranks as one of the three most perfect examples of its kind in existence.

The "Adoration of the Virgin," by Luca Della Robbia, from the Castellani collection, is a splendid example of that master's work and is in two colors, blue and white. There are forty picked specimens of Italian and Hispano morenae faience, about as representative of the best periods of that recently revived art as it is possible to imagine. They range from the latter half of the fifteenth century to the first half of the sixteenth century, and include examples of nearly all the well known factories consisting mainly of fourteenth century mosque lamps, which are now so much valued for their color and perfect preservation. One of the most interesting objects in the collection is the sixteenth century ivory casket with sixteenth century enamel, the chateaux herself and the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy. Among the bronzes the most important is a great bust of Pope Gregory XI, king of the Italian school at the end of the sixteenth century.

**Fourteenth Century Sculpture.**  
One of the most prized examples of French fourteenth century sculpture extant is the white marble group of "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus." The virgin is depicted standing up, a crown resting on her head, while the infant Jesus is seated back over her shoulders. The body is resting on the left leg. She is clothed in a long robe drawn in at the waist by a leather belt, and in a mantle clasped by a jeweled brooch. In her right hand she holds forth with the left the infant Jesus, who is dressed in a simple drapery which leaves the bust uncovered. The infant is playing with a bird.

Another beautiful work, for which Mr. Mannheim had many tempting offers, was the white marble high relief of "Venus" by Jacopo Bandinelli of the Florentine sixteenth century school. The Florentine is represented on foot, the body resting on the right leg, brushing aside a serpent with her right foot. On the base is the signature.

**Enamelled Ware.**

A magnificent example of Florentine sixteenth century enamelware is the bas-relief of the virgin adoring the infant Jesus. It is in enameled earthenware of white and blue, arched above and bordered by an arabesque pattern by Luca Della Robbia. Other rare and beautiful specimens of jeweled work are the little bust chiseled in enameled gold, representing Henry II., king of France, and the French work of the seventeenth century. A pendant in enameled gold represents a swan prepared for flight.

**They Are St. Louis People and What They Say**  
is of Local Interest.  
When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the round of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. M. Brunner of 215 South Third street says: "If I should ever have another attack of backache and kidney complaint, I now know what to use to get relief. I would immediately go to the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.'s, corner of Sixth and Washington avenue, for Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me of the kidney which had clung to me persistently for a year. Despite all my efforts to eradicate the trouble, I was unable to check it. When Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. They have my hearty indorsement."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

animal is made up of a pearl baroque or grotesquely shaped pearl. It is Italian work of the sixteenth century. An exquisitely modeled hat brooch in circular form represents a flight of horsemen in 15th century armor. There is also a beautiful pendant chiseled in enameled gold, decorated with six little diamonds. In the center Apollo is represented despoiling Marsyas. On the back is a decoration of arabesques, composed of winged figures holding up vases, forming the frame of a heraldic eagle. It is Italian, sixteenth century.

**A Strange Circular Medallion.**  
A strange circular medallion is that representing a man and woman in costumes of the beginning of the sixteenth century, playing at dice. The figures are executed in relief on a black ground. Some portions of their costumes are tinted in blue and violet.

There is also, among other beautiful objects, a large oval medallion of gold, decorated on both sides, with designs of flowers and birds translucent in enamel. On the sides are studs of enameled gold and inside the medallion is a miniature in oils on copper, representing a young lord wearing a rich costume of the sixteenth century. This is Augsburg work of the sixteenth century. These are but a few of the rare and highly valued articles in this collection. It is now in the custody of the British Museum, where Mr. Pierpont Morgan has deposited it, pending the negotiations for its purchase by the United States government, which is carrying on the negotiations with great speed. It is believed that it will be carried across the Atlantic.

## ATHEY IS A RESTLESS ROVER

Since His First Wife Was Convicted of Murder He Has Wandered Like a Gypsy.

CANAL DOVER, July 6.—Gideon Athey passed through this city today in an up-to-date gypsy wagon. With him were his second wife, a driver, seven head of horses, two mules and a couple of dogs. He is a man of considerable size, and his world is concerned. Twenty-one years ago he lived on the west side of this city, with an other wife and several small children. A Miss Bennett of Indiana was visiting the family. During the stay of the visitor the hostess became insanely jealous of her guest and one night when her husband was at work in the old salt works she seized an ax and killed the Bennett girl while she was asleep. When Mr. Athey returned she told him what she had done, and together they fled to the city, where they hid in an ash heap in the back yard. They gave it out that Miss Bennett had gone to the city to see her relatives. They were aroused and a thorough search was made, but with no result. When the body in the ash heap became putrid and infected the air it was removed into a cart and buried in the city. The third street bridge, where it was found some time after. Mrs. Athey was arrested and given a hearing when she was found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Some years ago she became insane and was committed to the asylum for the insane, where she is at present. Mr. Athey married again and for many years has been wandering about the country like a gypsy, and he has been searching for the holy grail.

## ENJOYED THE WEDDING FEAST

Wouldn't Marry Without Father's Consent, but They Ate the Viands and Celebrated.

LEBANON, Pa., July 6.—Miss Tillie Lanning and Howard Bubb of Charleston, Va., were to have been married last night. The parties of the bride and groom were to be held at the home of the bride's father, but the wedding was postponed until a later hour this morning. Bubb's father is said to be wealthy, and it is not known that he opposed the match.

## WISCONSIN FINDS PEARLS

Excitement Runs High in Manitowoc Over the Discovery of Pearls of Very High Value.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 6.—Pearls of great value, found in the waters of the Koshong river in the vicinity of Melnik, near here, have started a new industry in Manitowoc County and one which promises to engage many in its following. Over a dozen men are said to have been found, and several have been examined by the local physicians, who have pronounced them of first water. The most important find reported is that of Otto Krejci, the Haysville, Wis., resident, who on Friday last found a pearl upon which conservative estimates place a value of \$500. The stone is pure white, almost transparent and a beautiful gem, which experts pronounce of great value. The excitement which prevails in the vicinity is the interest of the interest of the surrounding country and an influx of pearl-hunters is almost certain within the next few days.

**MR. SPRAGUE SAYS**  
Cold watermelons will be served at the Delicatessen Lunchrooms Monday, July 8.

# BRANDT'S SALE

PROVING A

## WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

### Men's Low Shoes.

200 pairs odds and ends (low shoes), different kinds, broken sizes. 50c  
150 pairs Men's Low Shoes, more large than small sizes. 98c  
300 pairs Men's Calf, Kanwaroo and Tan Oxfords (good sizes). \$1.48  
250 pairs Men's Black and Tan Vici and Russia Oxfords—good \$3.50 stuff. at... \$1.98

### Men's High Shoes.

400 pairs Lace Shoes, Chocolate and Russia—cut from \$3.50 and \$4.00. \$1.48  
325 pairs Men's Lace Shoes (20 styles), good sizes and A1 shoes, were \$3.50 to \$5.00—now... \$1.98

NOTE—Men wearing from 9 to 11 would do well to see these goods. You know, as a rule, "clearing sale" sizes are 6, 6 1/2 and 7, AA to B. This sale is different.

### Ladies' Low Shoes.

200 pairs of Ladies' Oxford Ties, broken sizes. 50c  
300 pairs Black and Tan Oxfords, turn soles—fine run of sizes. 98c  
350 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, tans, narrow toes, good for house shoes. 75c  
375 pairs Patent Leather Oxfords, turn soles—clean and new goods. \$1.48

### Misses' and Child's Shoes.

300 pairs Child's Neat-Little One-Strap Slippers. 69c  
400 pairs assorted styles in child's and misses' slippers and southern buttons. 75c

### Youths' and Boys' Shoes.

315 pairs, including 15 different styles sold anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.50—marked to... 98c

TO LADIES WITH SMALL FEET  
Under no circumstances should you miss an opportunity of this kind. Some of you can save 50c to \$1.00 a pair.

# BRANDT'S 619 to 623 N. Broadway

## FATHER SEEKS MISSING SON

J. W. Buttmore Is in St. Louis Searching for William, One Year Away From His Home.

Description of the Boy.  
Age, 15 years.  
Height, 5 feet and 5 inches.  
Weight, 115 pounds.  
Light complexion.  
Blue eyes.  
Dark hair.

For more than a year J. W. Buttmore, a veteran employee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., has prosecuted a vain search for his son, William, who is supposed to be somewhere in St. Louis. Mr. Buttmore is a resident of Cleburne, Tex., but formerly lived here. He left St. Louis a year ago and placed his son with the family of J. F. Lewis at 327 Green Lea place. This family has since moved from the city, and there is no information as to the whereabouts of its members.

Mr. Buttmore reached here yesterday morning and made a tour of the city institutions with the hope of finding his boy. "I am afraid I have written letters to him, but received no reply. The Lewises family was visiting here six months ago. Long before that time I sent letters regularly to William, and as the envelope contained my address and they were returned, they certainly must have been delivered to him."

"I can't understand if he got them why he didn't reply, as I had always been kind and loving to him. I have written letters to him, but received no reply. The Lewises family was visiting here six months ago. Long before that time I sent letters regularly to William, and as the envelope contained my address and they were returned, they certainly must have been delivered to him."

"The boy was a great favorite with one of our old neighbors and she often said

she would like to adopt him. Where this woman is now I do not know. Mr. Buttmore lived in St. Louis at 2846 Lucky street. His son, he says, was for some time in the employ of the Western Dairy Co.

## THE ODDEST MAN ON RECORD

Afraid of Being Responsible for "Idle Words," He Was Mute for Forty Years.

JACKSON, O., July 6.—Ward Williams died here today. He was probably the most eccentric character in the State of Ohio. For several years he had lived with his uncle, Thomas Irwin, in this city. Although he has a splendid voice, he had not spoken a word to a human being for over 40 years, but at times when he thought himself alone he would utter a few words. He was never married, but was possessed of a good education and was in his younger years a school teacher. He was disappointed in love and had never been fully rational since. He was a man of the principle that he would have to account for every idle word, so he never uttered any. For years he kept store in the country near here and did his talking to customers with a slate and pencil. He lived alone in a two-story house and when he left the building he always locked the doors on the inside and departed with the aid of a ladder from the second story window, carrying the ladder with him where-ever he went. He was a man of great energy and once surprised the natives by appearing in a pair of pantaloons made of sooty calico. He came to live with his uncle several years ago.

## Eczema Can Be Cured

For free sample of Remick's Eczema Cure write Havana Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Clara, that is a hideous vase."  
"Yes, it is; it was one of our bridal presents—but we never have any luck at getting ugly things broken when we move."  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

# HILTS JULY SHOE CLEARING.

Thousands and thousands of pairs of Eastern, Western and our Union Made Shoes, odd widths, sizes and various styles, all gathered from the many jobs and retail stocks we have bought during the season.

## OUR KNIFE CUTS PRICES TO A FRACTION OF VALUE!

HOW IS THIS FOR MONDAY SHOPPERS?

**39c DRIVE TO CLEAR OUT!!**  
A big clearing of Women's, Children's and Misses' Shoes—high and low. Odd sizes picked up from all over the store. Men's, Boys' and Youths' Covert Cloth Tennis Shoes with leather sole. Women's Men's Velvet or Lather Slippers. Also a lot of Serge Congress Gaiters for women. All of these marked down to a uniform price—39c.

**79c 97c, \$1.19, \$1.59 and \$2.19 DRIVE IN TANS!**  
We mean business! We don't propose to carry over any Men's and Women's Tan Shoes. High and low. Odd sizes picked up from all over the store. Men's, Boys' and Youths' Covert Cloth Tennis Shoes with leather sole. Women's Men's Velvet or Lather Slippers. Also a lot of Serge Congress Gaiters for women. All of these marked down to a uniform price—39c.

**69c 97c \$1.19 \$1.59 \$2.19**  
—Women's, Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes. At a lot of Boys' and Youths' patent leather Low Shoes. A quantity of Boys' High Shoes and never paid less than one-third more. —at... \$1.59 and \$2.19

At this gigantic sale the July 6th and 7th duty. Every high-grade finish and latest style—desired shoes for men and women. Made to sell at... \$2.19, \$1.59 and \$1.19. Clean out at... \$2.19

Get Clearing Prices on Higher Priced Footwear.

IT'S WORTH COMING MILES TO ATTEND THIS SALE.

**C.E. HILTS SHOE CO. CUTS THE SIXTH & FRANKLIN.**

# REID'S SPECIAL... CLEARING SALE.....

OPENS TOMORROW MORNING.

This sale is special on certain lines that must be closed out. Odds and ends and broken sizes at very low prices.

## Give Your Feet a Rest

Try our men's hand-sewed Koolie Kloth shoes. \$3.00 A PAIR.

The best shoes made for hot weather. See display cut prices in our seven show windows.

411-415 N. BROADWAY.

The Largest and Best Equipped Modern Shoe House in the West.

# KODAKS

There is nothing like a KODAK for a vacation trip. We are the headquarters for St. Louis, and allow a discount of 20 per cent.

Our line of New, This Season's Models of

## CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

IS SIMPLY IMMENSE.

# ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO. 608 OLIVE STREET, Opp. Barr's.

The Finest, Most Careful Developing and Printing. PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

## Reliable Dentistry

FREE. FREE. FREE. OUR PRICE UNTIL JULY 10, 1907. Full Set of Best Teeth, \$1

Teeth Extracted Without Pain. By the use of Vissalair. We are the only dentists west of New York City who make their own Vissalair and Gold. Absolutely Harmless and Painless. All work guaranteed 10 years.

**Union Dental College,** 622 OLIVE ST., SECOND FLOOR, southwest corner of Seventh and Olive. Open daily. Sundays 10 to 4. Evenings till 11.

**NO MORE DREAD of the DENTAL CHAIR.** Until July 14 we have decided to make our best sets of teeth for \$5.00.

SET OF TEETH... \$1.00. OVER FILLINGS... \$1.00. BEST TEETH (S.W.)... \$1.00. SILVER FILLINGS... \$1.00. 216 GOLD CROWNS... \$1.00. BRIDGES... \$1.00. No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered. A written guarantee for ten years with all work.

**National Dental Parlors, St. Louis.** Open daily till 9 p.m. Sundays all day.

**Until July 14** We have decided to make our best sets of teeth for \$1.00 in order to introduce our new method of plate and painless methods. Call early and avoid rush.

**TEETH WITHOUT PAIN! Gold Crowns 22k Gold \$1**

SETS OF TEETH... \$1.00. PURE GOLD CROWNS... \$1.00. GOLD FILLINGS... \$1.00. COMPOSITION FILLINGS... \$1.00. PAINLESS EXTRACTION... FREE. Open Evenings till 8. Sundays 9 to 4.

**PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE,** N. E. Cor. 5th and Locust. 522 1/2 Locust. Lady Attendant.

**"L. & G. Agate Nickel-Steel Ware"** Burned in the enamel if you want your kitchen utensils absolutely free from all poisonous ingredients.

**WILL SHIP C.O.D. (FREIGHT PAID) to any station in the U. S. for \$25.00**

**The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE."** Has 8-inch side, oven 17x22x21. 15-gallon. Burners, large. Warning Close, Duplex Grate, Burn Wood or Coal. Weighs 400 pounds. Lined throughout with asbestos.

**GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free Descriptive Circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

**WM. G. WILLARD, (Dept. 6) 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

**It Takes GOOD TOBACCO and HAND WORK to Make a GOOD 10c CIGAR**

**THE MERCANTILE** Is Now Being Made from Fine Cuban Tobacco Crop of 1900. F. R. RICE M. G. Co., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo. UNION MADE.















# UNT MATILDA

When she was a girl it was not proper even to mention the "bath" before a man. Now-a-days it seems to be the fashion not only to compare, with one's masculine friends, the various merits of Russian and Turkish and natatorium baths, but actually to take one's daily plunge in Company!

Aunt Matilda was told all about the bathing party Wednesday evening at the new natatorium, Grand avenue, and hickory street, and she thinks it is positively indecent. Not to say unattractive.

Aunt Matilda says that she supposes that the girls in society will take to drinking cocktails next!

Poor Aunt Matilda! And she's not from Missouri, either!

One of the most determined and enthusiastic advocates among the men in society enjoyed a rather amusing experience last week which he doesn't tell on himself, for obvious reasons. I have an idea it has taken him down a peg or so. In the pursuit of his business duties he found it necessary during the forenoon Tuesday, to pass through the grand entrance of the new bath, which is a cluster of white columns on the shoulder.

Here, my man, she said imperatively, "wait on me, please. How much are your plums this morning?"

Speaking of color schemes—which I was not—a very pretty little supper that was given by a club of ladies gave Monday evening in honor of the Lawton-Orchard party. The wedding cake was a masterpiece of the bride's own hands, and the bride and groom were the center of attraction. The table, laid with covers for it, was laden by a cluster of white columns on the shoulder.

Here, my man, she said imperatively, "wait on me, please. How much are your plums this morning?"

After the wedding-cake diversion the ladies health was drunk in ice champagne and toasts were mingled with streamers of feathery apparatus, and at each of the bride and groom's sides a cluster of white columns on the shoulder.

Here, my man, she said imperatively, "wait on me, please. How much are your plums this morning?"

Just a week before the wedding the young man spoke. The wedding day was here and the bride and groom were the center of attraction. The table, laid with covers for it, was laden by a cluster of white columns on the shoulder.

Here, my man, she said imperatively, "wait on me, please. How much are your plums this morning?"

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kennard are at last in possession of the portraits which Gustav Waldbeck has been painting for them since last summer, and I am delighted to say that they are as perfect as the portraits ever got to be, these days.

There have been so many quarrels and lawsuits and mysterious negotiations in connection with the visits of various eccentric portrait painters to persons in St. Louis society that it is quite a relief to hear of one artist who can do his work unostentatiously and successfully, and without becoming involved in some sort of a fashionable scandal during the process.

Miss Edna Glickert entertained a number of the R. R. Club with a "shirwasat" party Friday evening at her home. The amusement and all of the men, as well as the young women were invited to wear their hats and to come in a motor car.

Supper was served out of doors at 11 o'clock. Among the young persons present were:

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Supper was served out of doors at 11 o'clock. Among the young persons present were:

## Club Gave a Hay Ride

The Red Rose Club gave a joyous hay ride Wednesday evening in honor of the McCarron of Old Orchard Park. The party left the city at 8:30 o'clock and drove along the country roads to Old Orchard, where they reached at 11 o'clock. Supper was served in the hall in front of the McCarron residence, and at midnight the party returned to the city.

Among the guests present were:

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Supper was served out of doors at 11 o'clock. Among the young persons present were:

## Botany Club Gave Outing

The North St. Louis Botany Club gave an enjoyable outing Thursday of last week. They left the city early in the morning in a large party wagon drawn by four horses and drove into the country near St. Charles, where they spent the day in various out-of-door amusements. In the party were:

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Supper was served out of doors at 11 o'clock. Among the young persons present were:

## Marriage Anniversary Celebrated

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith gave a small card party Friday night to celebrate the wedding anniversary of their marriage. Supper and an amusing program by the Garden Minstrels finished up the evening's entertainment. The party was given at the home of Mrs. Smith, who was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Fred Allen, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Eckhardt.

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## Offerings of the Week

THE MAUDE LILLIAN BERRI OPERA COMPANY will sing "Fra Diavolo" at Uhlrig's Cafe this week. Miss Berri will have the role of Zelmira in which she has appeared with success before St. Louis audiences. It is her talents nicely. In the part of Deppo, Mrs. Maude Lillian Berri will have the role of Zelmira in which she has appeared with success before St. Louis audiences.

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## The Coatless Man Idea

Newspaper agitation on the Coatless Man idea is misleading, for the reason it does no harm but suggest coarseness.

The coatless man must needs be more neat and correctly attired for the reason he is more conspicuous. The narrow cuff a laced shirt is correct and we show the large lines of exercise and gentlemanly patterns in our city.

Narrow Eas, 14-inch, in subdued colors and minute designs, or, if you prefer, a 52-inch Four-in-hand to tuck in the belt.

Then a narrow belt—trousers carefully creased—low quarter shoes—fancy half hose and a general clean appearance and you see an inviting coatless man.

Coatless Shirts in colors and white madras, one dollar to three fifty.

The Yae Ba, fifty cents; the Varsity tie, fifty cents. Narrow belts, fifty cents to two fifty.

Take an interesting stroll up Olive street to our store. It pays.

## Werner Bros.

Clothing, Haberdashers and Hatters

New Republic Building Seventh and Olive Streets

## MONEY FOR SCHOOLS PUG DOG WAS THIEF

THIS YEAR'S APPORTIONMENT THE LARGEST EVER MADE

PER CAPITA IS INCREASED PET DOGGIE BECAME SULLEN

Aggregate Amount of State Funds to Be Appropriated Will Be \$1,086,020.81.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 6.—State Auditor Albert O. Allen today notified the superintendent of public schools that the following amounts from the state treasury will be available for the support of the common schools during the current school year:

One-fourth in 1871 ..... \$24,107.38  
One-fourth in 1872 ..... 6,030.68  
One-fourth in 1873 ..... 6,030.68  
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One-fourth in 21











# ST. LOUIS YESTERDAY BUT REMAINS IN THIRD PLACE

Philadelphia Batsmen Hammered Pitchers Harper, Sudhoff, Fisher and Burns, While the Cardinals Found White's Curves Deceptive Until the Ninth—Score 14 to 9.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Win.	Loss.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	24	14	.630
New York	23	15	.605
Philadelphia	22	16	.579
St. Louis	21	17	.556
Chicago	20	18	.526
Cincinnati	19	19	.500
Boston	18	20	.474
Brooklyn	17	21	.447
Cleveland	16	22	.421
Milwaukee	15	23	.395

Today's Schedule.  
NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

St. Louis lost the baseball game to Philadelphia yesterday. The score was 14 to 9.

But this misfortune does not affect the standing of the club in the pennant race. It is still in third position with a percentage of .556, while that of Philadelphia, the fourth team, is .533.

New York lost to Pittsburgh, and Manager Donovan's men are only nine points behind it.

An exciting ninth inning during which the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

Nearly all the members of the St. Louis aggregation figured in the day's work. Pitchers Harper, Sudhoff, Fisher and Burns, and general utility man White were called upon during the contest to take a hand.

This unusual number of players did not frighten the staid Quakers, who were in the batting line and had an assistant in pitcher White.

Harper's Blue Shirt.  
Harper started to pitch the game for the St. Louisans. For the first time this season he failed to wear a shirt with blue sleeves under his uniform.

All the fans noticed the innovation and those who believe in omens took their friends to the game. The only reason Harper discarded his mascot, he surely would lose the game.

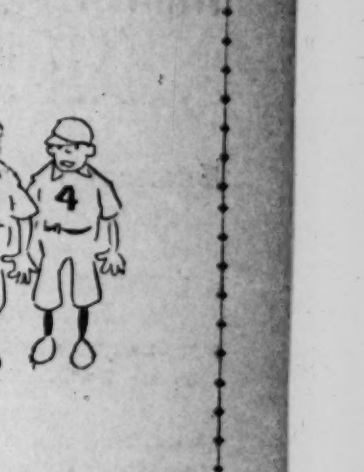
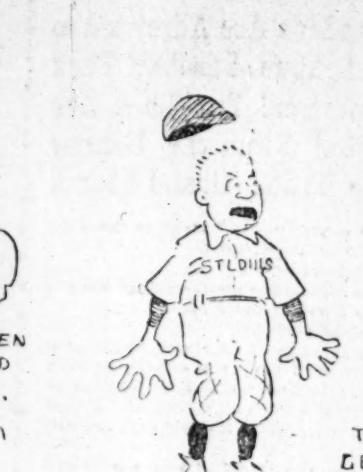
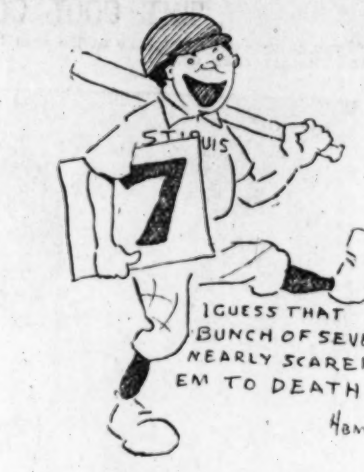
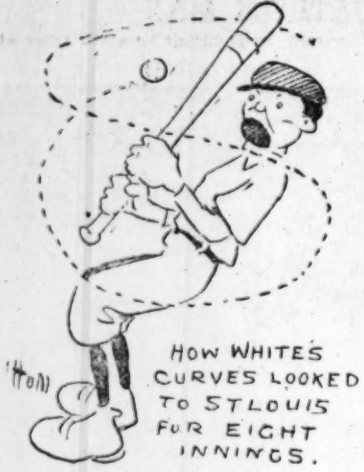
His fear was augmented when pitcher White appeared on the field with a pair of sleeves exactly like those Harper has been accustomed to wear.

The game was not proceeded far before the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## HARPER, SHATTERED IDOL, WHO QUIT IN THE FIFTH WAS A HERO IN DEFEAT

The Young Man With a Wonderful Pitching Record Had an Off Day—He Realized This and Manfully Resigned the Rubber.

BY A FORMER FAN.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.  
Harper was the feature of yesterday's game.

He fell in the fifth inning, but, great in his fall, promised by his calm and self-contained march to the bench victory in the future; a promise that was indorsed with enthusiasm and dramatic effect by the large half-holiday crowd of fans, regulars who have not attained to the 3d degree and the occasional spectator.

We were of the last named class, the Other Man and I. He was a more (or less) I haven't time to look up the correct English—occasional visitor than myself.

In other words, while I am considerably way back he is a has-been. To still further dwell on the subject—which I am compelled to confess can be of but slight interest to anyone—both of us played ball years ago, but his ball playing years are farther ago than mine.

A-n-n-yow, as Bobby Gaylor used to say, with a hitch of his trousers—and, by the way, both of us were hitching our trousers, being shirt waist men—anyhow, we went to the ball game yesterday.

What I did not know, you might say, Harper lost it, and still he was "done," but Harper was the hero of the game. And here's the proof.

Crowd Cheered.  
Harper's Name.  
When it was announced on the large blackboard, back of center field, that Harper would pitch, the crowd cheered.

When it was announced that the young man "warmed up" the crowd yelled.  
"Warmed up" the crowd yelled.

It will spoil that form, when he reads this, when he walked to his position the crowd rose (as one man) the whole way up, though but few of them knew why and why it was a big thing.

And when he walked back, the crowd cheered and hissed, knocked out, the crowd cheered and hissed.

"A crowd is tickle," said the other man, "speaking of what?" said I.  
"Long ago," said he, "they were hurrying for this young man. Now they are hissing him."

"Didn't you hear the hisses?" he asked, with an attempt to suppress the scorn in his voice.  
"I did," said I, "but they were not for Harper."

## JOHNNY GIVES A FEW POINTERS ON HOLIDAY AFTERMATH AND THE TRIALS OF A SPORTING EDITOR

The Correspondence "Colym," Johnny Thinks, Requires the Services of an Antiquarian, to Say Nothing of a Bouncer.

The Editor came back to our place yesterday morning and says he: "Johnny, where's the Sport?"

"I told him I wasn't no clairvoyant. He ought to know that the whole detective force couldn't hardly locate the Sport after a holiday."

The last I seen of him he was leaving League Park Thursday, bound for Delmar, where he would be back to the water route, either.

The Main Squeeze asked me when I thought he would be back to the office. I told him I thought it was all according to how much dough the Sport had left.

He says, well, he guessed I'd have to write something for Sunday. I told him if the public didn't mind I guess I could stand it.

People have an idea that the sport department of a newspaper is a career of ease and joy. They think all a fellow has to do is to cock his feet up on the rail of the press box and enjoy baseball games.

They were a feller come into the office a time ago. He was about three sizes larger than I was, and he didn't seem to be in a good humor. He wanted to know who answered the sport questions, and I told him I was the fellow who answered them.

He remarked, sarcastic-like, that Sport had said it was the other fellow, too. "Well," says I, "what about it?"

JOHNNY, THE OFFICE BOY.  
I told him I was much obliged. Fred was a feller, disappointed, though. Just to show you what some of the things are like, here's one:

There was a battle between Billy and the Brockton Beagle fought? Wasn't it in 1847? Is it true that the Beagle threw the light in the third round for Billy? Who was the youngest fighter in the world at that time? Who was the whip? Wouldn't that give you a parlay?

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## MISSOURI'S PRODUCTS

RAW MATERIALS SHIPPED VALUED AT \$147,595,000.

TOTALS MUCH INCREASED  
The Missouri Hen Is in Evidence by Largely Adding to Her Annual Output.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 6.—The State Labor Bureau publishes annually a map showing the aggregate shipments of the various products from every county in the state. Labor Commissioner William Anderson has completed the tabulation of the shipments made during the year 1900, and will go to press with the map in a few days.

The aggregate value of all the shipments of the various products from every county in the state, as shown on the map, is \$147,595,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the year 1899.

The following table shows the aggregate shipments of the various products from every county in the state, as shown on the map, is \$147,595,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the year 1899.

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## PITTSBURGH WINS AGAIN.

Pirates Defeat New York by Hard Hitting in First Inning.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Pirates won the game from the New York Yankees yesterday, 10 to 9.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Pirates were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

Nearly all the members of the St. Louis aggregation figured in the day's work. Pitchers Harper, Sudhoff, Fisher and Burns, and general utility man White were called upon during the contest to take a hand.

This unusual number of players did not frighten the staid Quakers, who were in the batting line and had an assistant in pitcher White.

Harper's Blue Shirt.  
Harper started to pitch the game for the St. Louisans. For the first time this season he failed to wear a shirt with blue sleeves under his uniform.

All the fans noticed the innovation and those who believe in omens took their friends to the game. The only reason Harper discarded his mascot, he surely would lose the game.

His fear was augmented when pitcher White appeared on the field with a pair of sleeves exactly like those Harper has been accustomed to wear.

The game was not proceeded far before the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## CINCINNATI BEATS BOSTON.

Hahn's Curves Too Much for the Beany Visitors.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Boston could do nothing with Hahn today. The Cardinals won the game from the Boston Braves yesterday, 10 to 9.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## BROOKLYN'S HARD VICTORY.

After an Uphill Game Her Fine Batting Defeats Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Brooklyn played a pretty uphill game and finally won out by a 10 to 9 victory over the Chicago Cubs yesterday.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

Nearly all the members of the St. Louis aggregation figured in the day's work. Pitchers Harper, Sudhoff, Fisher and Burns, and general utility man White were called upon during the contest to take a hand.

This unusual number of players did not frighten the staid Quakers, who were in the batting line and had an assistant in pitcher White.

Harper's Blue Shirt.  
Harper started to pitch the game for the St. Louisans. For the first time this season he failed to wear a shirt with blue sleeves under his uniform.

All the fans noticed the innovation and those who believe in omens took their friends to the game. The only reason Harper discarded his mascot, he surely would lose the game.

His fear was augmented when pitcher White appeared on the field with a pair of sleeves exactly like those Harper has been accustomed to wear.

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## BOSTON WINS AT HOME.

Took a One-Sided Game from Washington, Bating Lee Out.

BOSTON, July 6.—Boston took a one-sided contest from Washington today, beating Lee out of the box in two innings. The score was 10 to 0.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## HAWLEY SENT TO THE BENCH.

Cleveland Batters Hammered His Curves and Won Easily.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—After losing three games in a row, Cleveland won the first game of the season today, beating Hawley out of the box in two innings. The score was 10 to 0.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## OOM PAUL NOT COMING.

Attitude of the United States Prevents His Visit.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—Mr. Kruger has definitely abandoned his American visit on account of traveling fatigues, as well as the expressed attitude of the United States government.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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## BALDWIN STARTS FOR THE POLE.

CHRISTIANIA, July 6.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, leader of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition, started today for Tromsø, Norway.

The game was a hard fought one, but the Cardinals were able to score a run, a brilliant attempt to bat out a victory, and the only interesting feature of the contest from the standpoint of the 600 admirers of the St. Louis team who saw the game.

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# YESTERDAY'S RACING RESULTS AND GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

## HERMONEE FILLY EASILY ANNEXES DELMAR FEATURE. BEST IN STAKE

GALLAGHER IN THE PLACE

OUDEMARDE OUTRUNS IDA LEDFORD, WALL AND SKILLMAN.

General Magruder Again a Winner—Great Prize, at Twenty to One, Captures the First Race—Big Crowd in Attendance.

The feature event at Delmar Park Saturday was presented to Stubbs Brothers filly Hermonee. It was simply handed to her on a silver platter. It was the Missouri stake, a selling affair for 3-year-olds.

The race was filled well, but at the last minute the Hermonee filly nearly scared everything out of it.

Wakita and Gallagher raced head and head all the way from start to finish. While the winner was only a scant half length to the good at the end, she could have won away off by eight or ten lengths. Jungfrau, the only other starter, was a bad third fully 20 lengths away.

A big crowd was out to see the races and the 18 looks had all the time to handle the money. All the races except the stake event proved to be good betting propositions. If anything, the holiday racegoers had slightly the advantage when the argument with the bookies was ended, as an equal choice. Oudemarde, won the odd race.

### Heavy Betting on

#### The Oudemarde Race.

There was more money bet on the race won by Oudemarde than on any other event decided during the day. Ida Ledford, Oudemarde, Wall and Skillman all had their admirers. Ida Ledford was the best horse in the race, but she finished second. She was off poorly, miserably ridden through the back stretch and allowed to swerve clean across the track just when she had the race won.

Wall sukked badly and would not run a foot of the road despite the fact that he was given a stiff flogging.

There were no exciting finishes and everything passed off quietly for a Saturday, which is usually a day of sensations around a racetrack.

First race, one mile—Great Fillet 112 (Boland), 2 to 1; Sylvia 115 (Glenney), 2 to 1; second, Frank Pearce 107 (Dale), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Second race, one mile—Lacaria, Stuttgart, Race Russell, E. J. Jones, Irving Mayor, Judge Kemp, Pirate's Daughter and Harry Sullivan also ran.

Second race, one mile—Hindonnet 111 (Glenney), 2 to 1; Fred Hessig 101 (Dale), 2 to 1; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Third race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fourth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Sixth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Seventh race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Eighth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Ninth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Tenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Eleventh race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twelfth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fourteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fifteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Sixteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Seventeenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Eighteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Nineteenth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twentieth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-first race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-second race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-third race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-fourth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-fifth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-sixth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-seventh race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-eighth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Twenty-ninth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirtieth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirty-first race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirty-second race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirty-third race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirty-fourth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

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Thirty-eighth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Thirty-ninth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fortieth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Forty-first race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

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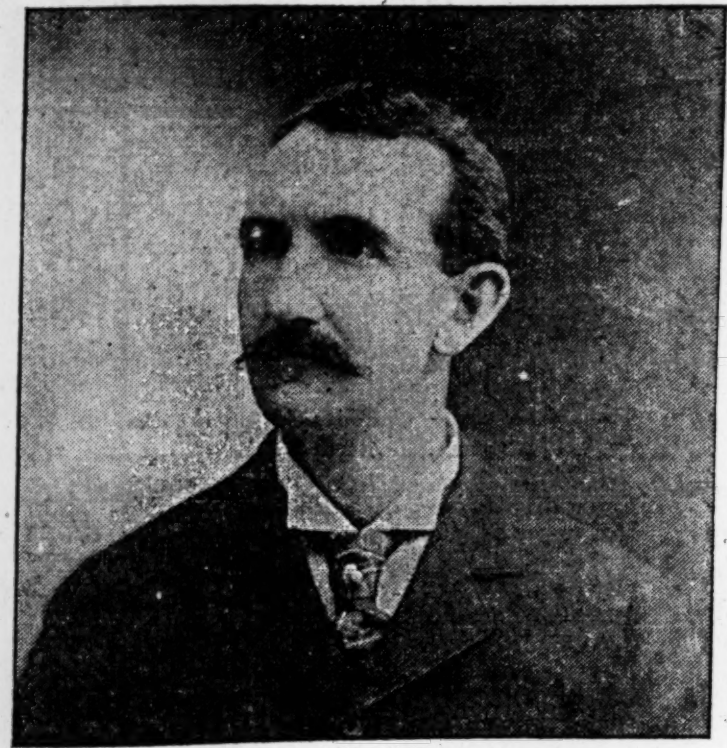
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Forty-ninth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

Fiftieth race, one mile and an eighth—Swordman 108 (O'Brien), 1 to 2; second, Mound City 109 (Glenney), 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:43.4.

## STANLEY ROBISON.

(Who welcomes coatless men to his League baseball park.)



BY STANLEY ROBISON,  
Treasurer of the St. Louis Baseball Club.

Coatless costumes of all kinds are welcome at League Park. This includes shirts and shirtwaists, with or without suspenders and belts. If he cannot be comfortable he will not enjoy the game, and if he does not enjoy the game he will not attend.

The situation is very simple. The coatless costume, of whatever description, is very popular in St. Louis. This is proved by the attendance of coatless patrons at the two games July 4.

In the morning more than 15,000 people were present, and in the afternoon more than 17,000. Of this number, it is safe to say, 35 per cent were women. That would leave, in round numbers, 34,000 men.

Of this number fully 90 per cent were in their shirt sleeves or wore shirtwaists.

That is to say, in the park that day there were 21,000 men without coats.

Many of them—perhaps most of them—wore their coats to the park and took them off as soon as they were seated. Some of the men removed their collars, but this number was comparatively small.

You have no idea what a pretty sight the amphitheater presented. Looking around that vast circle it was like one great field of white, sprinkled with gay colors. In fact—and this is no sign of disrespect for the men—the whole assembly, at a distance, looked like a great congregation of women, so used we are to seeing them in white.

Everywhere in the park—even in the private boxes—coatless men were seen, with or without ladies; just as they happened to come, and such has been the rule throughout the season.

I have yet to hear the first complaint concerning the coatless man, and I predict that there will be none.

The inhabitants of Freedom want comfort, and comfort they must have.

If we were to establish a rule against shirts or shirtwaists I have no doubt that it would cut down our attendance from 35 to 50 per cent on a hot day.

As long as a man is orderly and clean, there is no real reason that I can see why he should not keep as cool as possible, and our policy will be to give him every opportunity to attain this end.

Men with clean shirts or shirtwaists are welcome at League Park, anywhere and at all times.

## Coatless Men Are Admitted to the League Baseball Park Grandstand But They Are Ejected From the Delmar Race Track Grand Stand.

Coatless costumes are barred at the Delmar racetrack grandstand. No kind is excepted.

Coatless costumes have the call at League Park, a home of baseball. No kind is excepted.

Forrest D. High of 619 North Euclid avenue was turned out of the Delmar Park grandstand Thursday afternoon because he was wearing a shirtwaist without a coat and could not provide himself with an outer garment.

His money was refunded at the gate and he left the grounds.

During the one week that the track has been open 50 or more men have been requested to don their coats or get out.

All of the exceptions of Mr. High, had coats with them, complied with the request of the management and retained their seats.

Some of the men spoken to were negro patrons of the track. They made no objection, according to the statement of Sam W. Adler, president of the Delmar Jockey Club.

Thursday, the day that Mr. High has his experience at the Delmar track, 21,000 coatless men sat in the amphitheater at League Park, according to the estimate of Stanley Robinson, treasurer of the St. Louis Ball Club.

"What our patrons demand is comfort," says Mr. Robinson, "and we are determined they shall have it. Any kind of coatless costume is welcome. Men without coats sit in our private boxes. The ladies—and about 35 per cent of them were present at the two games Thursday—made no objection."

Mr. Adler says that coatless costumes for men are barred at the racetrack for the protection of female patrons. It keeps undesirable individuals in undershirts out of the grandstand—a situation which could not otherwise be controlled.

"The rule against men without coats will be enforced at all times," says Mr. Adler.

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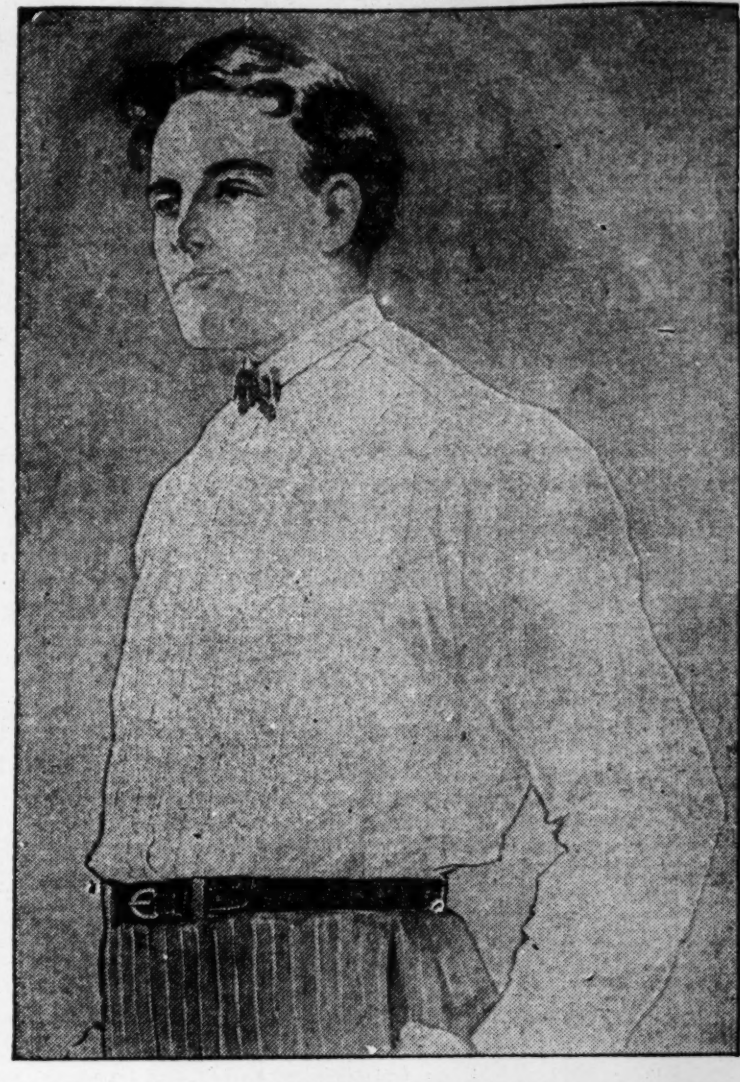
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## THE COOL COATLESS MAN

(Type of modern masculine attire that is barred by president Sam W. Adler at the Delmar race track.)



BY SAM W. ADLER,  
President of the Delmar Jockey Club.

Coatless costumes are barred at the Delmar racetrack. This includes shirtwaists and ordinary shirts.

No man can sit in our grandstand without a coat, whether by himself, with other men or with ladies.

He can frequent the cafe, the betting ring or other places on the grounds without a coat, but the moment he enters the grandstand he must don his coat.

If he has no coat he will be requested to leave. This may be embarrassing, but it is our rule and will be enforced.

The reason for this is apparent. There are many persons around the track who work in rough clothes and who run around in a state of perspiration with nothing on their backs but an undershirt. These men, by force of circumstance, hold racetrack badges and are entitled to enter the grandstand, the same as the most finical racetrack patron.

If this rule against coatless costumes were not enforced these men would be running up into the grandstand whenever there was a race, and many persons would find this experience disagreeable.

Just put it up to yourself. Suppose you were enjoying an afternoon outing with a lady—your wife, mother, sister. How would you like to have some steamy individual with an undershirt on sit alongside of you on a hot day? This is the practical way of looking at the situation, although the thoughts it suggests are disagreeable.

We cannot discriminate. Therefore, the rule must be enforced against the rich patron as well as against the workman.

Since the track opened our watchmen have requested at least 50 badgeholders to put on their coats, and none of them refused after the situation was explained to them. One man could not comply with the request because he had no coat with him. His money was thereupon refunded and he left the grounds.

This rule against coatless costumes has never been published, and part of the public may not be aware of it, although it is an old one, as far as racetracks in St. Louis are concerned. This has been the rule at the Fair Grounds for many years, and notices used to be posted in the grandstand to that effect.

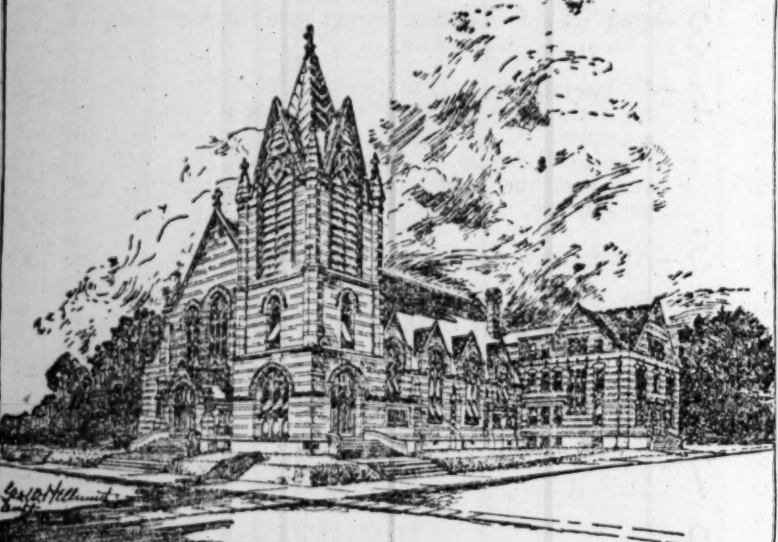
What we want is to keep the attendance from deteriorating. We want to keep up the standard of patronage. We want every man to feel that when he sends his female friends or relatives to the Delmar track they will be free from unpleasant experiences—not only free from all that might be disagreeable, but absolutely safe.

The rule against coatless costumes will be rigidly enforced.

The



# ARCHBISHOP KAIN WILL MEET PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE AND HELP LAY CORNER-STONE



This is the new St. Mark's Church at Page and Academy avenues, the corner-stone of which will be laid this afternoon. Archbishop Kain will be the principal figure at the ceremonies. The edifice will cost \$75,000.

This afternoon will witness the commencement of the new \$75,000 St. Mark's Church at Page and Academy Avenues.

Archbishop Kain and a score of prominent priests of the diocese will participate this afternoon in the exercises incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Mark's Church, Academy and Page avenues.

The parishioners will form in a body and meet the archbishop at King's highway and Lindell boulevard, whence he will be escorted to the church.

The principal address will be delivered by Father J. J. O'Reilly, rector of the New Cathedral chapel at Newstead and Maryland avenues.

St. Mark's parish was formed eight years ago. It has grown rapidly, and to keep pace with the increased membership a more commodious edifice was imperative.

The present pastor is Father P. J. O'Rourke. His assistant is Rev. J. S. Long.

## LIVED HONEST LIFE THOUGH HE WAS AN ESCAPED CONVICT. HIS CRIME LONG FORGOTTEN

For Twenty-Three Years Prince Hill, Under Assumed Name, Lived and Was Respected by Everybody.

BRENNHAM, Tex., July 6.—An escaped convict was arrested in Burleson County, brought to this city and lodged in the county jail, whose crime, escape and recapture form one of the most remarkable stories in the criminal annals of Washington County.

At a gin in the old Washington county in November, 1874, Prince Hill and Owen Felder had a difference about ginning some cotton. This difference led to hot words, hot words led to blows. Hill abandoned the fistful, armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun and discharged the contents of both barrels into Felder's stomach, killing him instantly. He fled, and successfully eluded the vigilance of the officers until June, 1875, when he was apprehended more by accident than otherwise, lodged in jail, tried on a charge of murder at the October term of the District Court following, convicted of murder in the first degree, and on account of his physical infirmity was given a term of 20 years of penal servitude in the penitentiary at Huntsville. Sentenced on Hill October 9, 1875, and about the middle of the same month he was conveyed to Huntsville. He spent three years in the walls at hard labor, when he was put to conduct up to that time without reproach and he seemed to be well satisfied and to think well of the officers of that penal institution, who also thought well of him.

He took advantage of his liberty, however, after he had been out a few days, and walked off. He started toward his old home. He made his expenses honestly by doing job work along the route, traveled as far as possible. He missed his reckoning a little and struck the Brazos higher up than he intended, but crossed over, went to the plantation of Mr. Jack Fortis, in Burleson County, and applied for work. He was employed by Mr. Fortis and discharged his duties so faithfully, did his work so well, was so orderly in his conduct and agreeable in manner that soon he not only became a great favorite with his boss but with everybody in the community. Mr. Fortis, of course, knew nothing of his former life or that he had escaped from the penitentiary, and here Hill has remained for 23 years, unknown, unidentified and unsuspected, within the shadow of the gin house where he had committed the crime 27 years ago. When he was released from the penitentiary he adopted the alias of John Williams, by which he has ever since been called, and when called now by his real name he seems scarcely to know that he is addressed. When he was convicted 27 years ago he was 25, stout, with a closely knit frame, full face and heavy suit of hair. Now he is a thin, bald-headed, every hair that is left snow white, and although barely 52 he would be easily mistaken for a man of 75.

Not one officer now remains who was connected with the District Court of Washington County 27 years ago when Hill was convicted. At that time he was well known and well acquainted in Brenham as well as the eastern portion of the county. Not only have this county and people passed from his memory, but Hill, among the people, is not even a memory, except among the older set. There is not a man now connected with the Huntsville penitentiary who was connected with the institution when Hill was in there.

Mr. Fortis told Deputy Sam Bolton, who heard of Hill's whereabouts and went up to bring him down, that Hill's conduct and behavior had been so blameless during the 23 years he had been on his place that he was thoroughly convinced his punishment was sufficient, his reformation complete, and that he intended to make an effort to secure his pardon.

## HAY GROWS ON COTTON LANDS AMERICUS, Ga., July 6.—Some of the finest cotton lands in Sumter County, which were planted in cotton and highly fertilized a month ago, are now producing crops of hay.

The cotton on these lands was hammered to death by hail, and as seed and labor were alike scarce, the farmers planted peas broadcast and will raise hay instead. Not in a small area was this done, but thousands of acres of fine red lands, the best cotton lands in the county, are now growing up in peavines and grass, and the consequence will be that Sumter County will make a record-breaking hay crop. Already this county produces thousands of tons of fine hay annually and by force of circumstances will make an enormous crop this summer. In other sections of the county the cotton is looking well, and the farmers are fast getting rid of the grass.

## BLACK PLAGUE AT HONOLULU

Four Deaths Have Occurred Since May 10.  
FROM THE SAME LOCALITY  
ALL THE VICTIMS HAVE BEEN CHINAMEN.

There May Be One or Two More Sporadic Cases, but the Danger of an Epidemic Is Believed to Be Over.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 25.—Since May 10th four cases of sporadic black plague have occurred in this city, all terminating fatally. In each case the Health Officers have clearly traced the infection to the same locality in the block containing the old "Queen Emma" premises, situated upon the eastern boundary of the "burnt district" created by the great fire of the last plague epidemic in what is known as Chinatown.

All the victims so far have been Chinese males. The first case occurred on May 10th, the second and third cases occurred a week later and within three days of each other, and the fourth and last case thus far terminated fatally on June 20th, six days ago.

There is no doubt about the diagnosis of the disease and the bacteriologists of the Board of Health has, through cultures of the bacilli and the results of inoculations of animals, placed absolute proofs thereof in the hands of that body. As soon as the nature of the disease was known, the board acted promptly and secretly, and it is hoped that all danger of another plague epidemic in Honolulu is passed. The bodies of all the victims have been cremated and the ashes turned over to the Chinese.

There has been no excitement, and outside the Chinese officials and a few others the friends of the victims believe that the deaths resulted from typhoid fever.

The presence of the sporadic cases did not leak out until two days ago, being divulged by Charles Wilcox, the secretary of the board, who was summarily discharged by the board for betrayal of confidence.

Wilcox is a brother of Robert Wilcox, the home rule delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

At the morning's session of the Senate brought forward the question of plague in spite of all efforts made to keep the matter quiet and avoid a panic. A windy discussion in the Hawaiian fashion followed, which ended in the farcical appointment of a committee of three, consisting of two natives and a Russian coffee planter, to investigate and report whether or not there was really plague in Honolulu or whether the Board of Health was putting up a job on the home rule delegates.

The committee refused to report the findings of the situation could not prevent the burst of merriment which followed. The press refused to report the proceedings, and there being no comment, little excitement followed.

Captain Surgeon Cofer, in charge of the Marine Hospital service here, is aiding the board at every point and has been present at all cases thus far developed. He has expressed the opinion there is as yet no necessity to take official steps in the matter and that he will take no notice unless there are several more sporadic cases found which clearly show that the local habitat is extending. He believes that the danger is over and thinks that the local board commands the situation. "There may be one or two more sporadic cases, but there is little danger of an epidemic now," said Dr. Cofer last evening.

Mantel Folding Bed, like cut, antique finish, worth \$14.00—Alteration Sale Price, \$8.25

\$25.00 Refrigerators, cut to \$17.00  
\$20.00 Refrigerators, cut to \$13.50  
\$15.00 Refrigerators, cut to \$9.50

Iron Bed-like cut—solid brass trimmings, all sizes, four coats enamel and best malleable iron, worth \$8—Alteration Sale Price, \$3.98

This elegant Cocker Seat Rocker, like cut, golden oak, worth \$3.00—Alteration Sale Price, \$1.69

**THE HUB**  
610-612 Washington Av.,  
Opp. Lindell Hotel.

**Credit Freely Given**  
Two Rooms  
Furnished Complete  
for light housekeeping for  
**\$48**

**Credit Freely Given**  
Three Rooms  
Furnished Complete  
Kitchen, Bedroom, Sitting Room, for  
**\$72**

**Credit Freely Given**  
Four Room Flat  
Furnished Complete  
Kitchen, Dining Room, Bedroom and Sitting Room, for  
**\$100**

Back outfit includes bedding, curtains, carpets and everything needed for the rooms—ON CREDIT with very small payments to suit your convenience. COME TOMORROW.

250 Fancy Plate Racks, like cut, finished in golden oak, the newest thing to display your fancy China and Bric-a-Brac—worth \$1.25—Alteration Sale Price, 29c

**CARPETS, RUGS and LINOLEUMS**

20c per yard for Granite Ingrain, fast colors—these worth 80c.	95c per yard for Axminster Carpets, with or without border—best colorings—worth \$1.50.	\$9.75 for 9x12 Brussels Rugs—these worth \$16.00.
45c per yard for Extra Super Ingrain—extra beautiful patterns, all colors—worth 75c.	48c per square yard for Scotch and American Linoleum—new, bright and handsome patterns, extra heavy—worth 75c.	\$14.98 for 9x12 Wilton Velvet—these worth \$24.00.
47c per yard for Tapestry Brussels Carpets—extra choice line of well-made goods—these worth 80c.	12c per yard for China Mattings—fine range of handsome checks and patterns—these worth 17c.	\$19.50 for 9x12 all-wool reversible Smyrna Rugs—these worth \$28.00.
85c per yard for Wilton Velvet Carpets—choice colors, superb designs—these worth \$1.35.	19c per yard for a good quality business line of Brussels—these worth 28c.	\$3.98 for Ingrain Rugs, 12x18—these worth \$6.00.

This elegant Golden Oak Bed-room Suit, like cut, piano polished, worth \$45.00—Alteration Sale Price, \$27.50

100 Rattan Rockers, like cut, largest size, all shelled and an assortment for any room, worth \$7.00—Alteration Sale Price, \$2.98

500 India Stools, like cut, oak and mahogany finish, nicely polished—worth \$1.00—Alteration Sale Price, 49c

High-back solid oak cane seat Chair, like cut, brass arms, worth \$1.00—Alteration Sale Price, 59c

## WANTS DEAF MUTE ROOSTERS Dr. Kelly Says Only the Supreme Court Can Interfere With the Crowing of His Birds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—Frank Krayenbuhl, cashier at the St. Paul postoffice, has lodged formal complaint with the authorities against John Doe and Richard Roe, blooded game birds, whose true names are not known.

Incidentally the complaint has to do with Dr. W. G. Kelly, a lover of blooded animals of all kinds, and the owner of the game birds in question. Dr. Kelly, the game birds and Mr. Krayenbuhl are all neighbors.

The roosters are early risers and they crow. Mr. Krayenbuhl objects to crowing roosters and he called Dr. Kelly up by telephone to tell him about it.

Dr. Kelly expressed his regret, but declined to gag his roosters even to please a good neighbor. Mr. Krayenbuhl was insistent and Dr. Kelly firm. Mr. Krayenbuhl determined that Dr. Kelly must keep deaf and dumb roosters if he kept any and Dr. Kelly was firm in his belief that a rooster has rights under the constitution.

Then Mr. Krayenbuhl lodged a formal complaint, notice of which was given Dr. Kelly.

There the matter rested, with both sides determined and the roosters still doing business on the usual fence.

Mr. Krayenbuhl says if there is any law in the land, Dr. Kelly's roosters must sleep later in the morning or do their crowing and shouting after the deaf mute system on their own terms.

Dr. Kelly for his part says only the Supreme Court of the state can stop his roosters from crowing whenever they see fit and he has some doubts about the Supreme Court.

## HE ATE 1189 OYSTERS AT LEAST HIS WOODEN MEDAL SAYS SO. HOOD'S BRIGADE CHAMPION

Bit of Pleasantry Which Enlivened the Ex-Confederate Reunion at Galveston the Other Day.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 6.—The members of Hood's Texas Brigade, guests of the veterans, the local reception committee and members of "Sons of Jefferson Davis Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy," enjoyed an oyster roast and fish fry at the island place of John Fay, an old Confederate veteran, the other day.

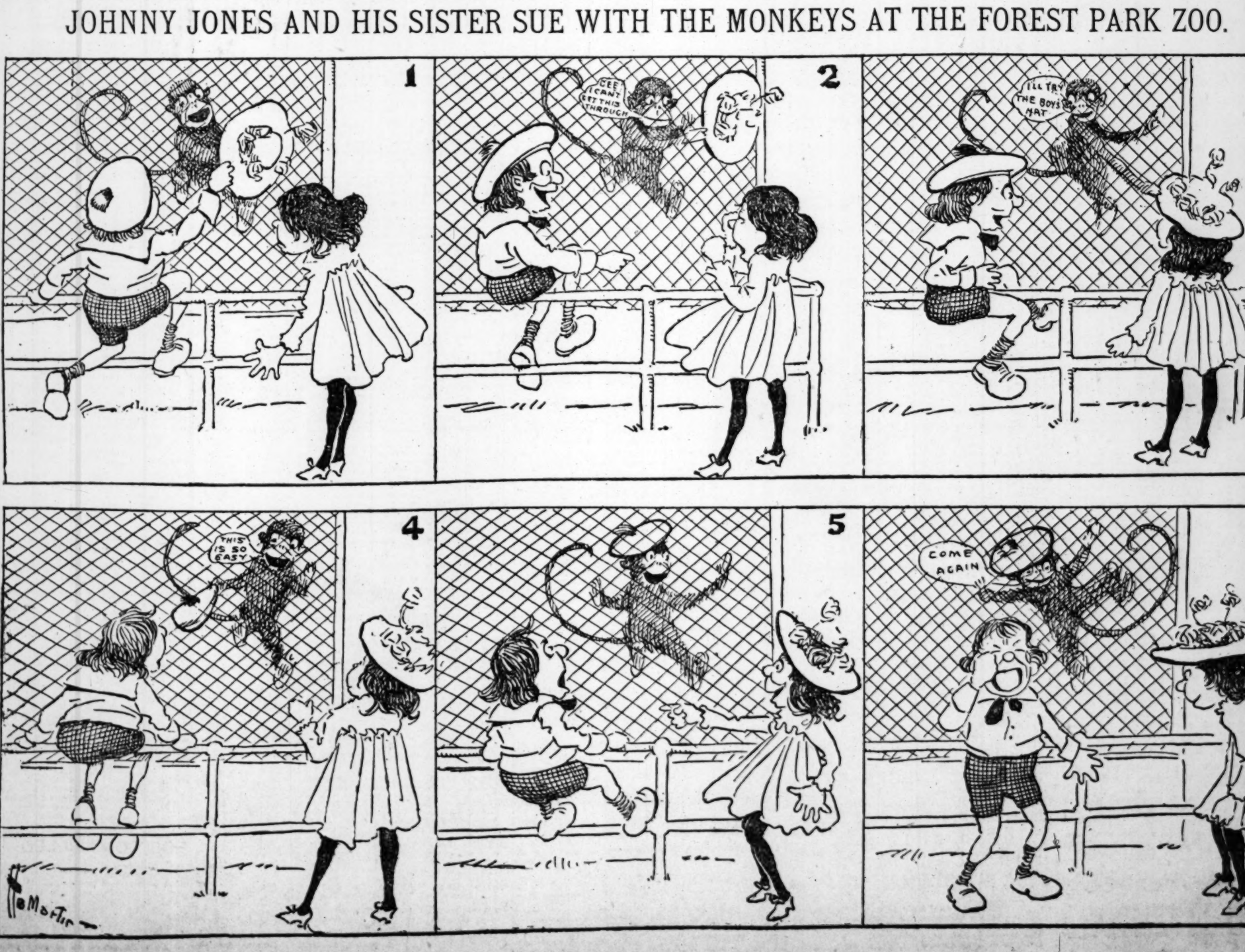
There were oysters raw, oysters fried, oysters stewed, in fact oysters cooked in every style, fried fish and fish chowder and the usual accessories that go to make up a successful fish and oyster feast.

After the veterans had dined to their heart's content Mr. George P. Finlay mounted the stand and assembled and sounded Col. Finlay said in effect that the city of Galveston and its people were glad to have the honor of entertaining the veterans of Hood's Brigade; that no braver band of men were ever assembled and that their names would go down in history a credit to themselves and the people of the Lone Star State. He referred to the fact of the numerous campaigns in the State of Virginia and how the members of Hood's Texas Brigade had upon every occasion covered; that it was not his purpose upon this occasion to speak of the valor of the veterans of Hood's Brigade, but to speak of the pleasure he had in being able to place upon the neck of Capt. Hunter, the champion oyster eater of Hood's Brigade, a wooden medal.

It was carved from pine wood and upon the face was printed the number of oysters consumed by the captain at the single sitting.

Capt. Hunter was taken by surprise and, in responding said that he did not suppose that he had succeeded in eating more oysters than some of his comrades of the brigade. However, he said that he would abide by the decision of the committee and desired to say that one of the pleasantest reunions in the history of the brigade was the one in Galveston. The souvenir of the champion oyster eater of the brigade, he said, he would cherish and hand down to posterity. In concluding he said that while he desired to enter no protest or find fault with the count of the committee he believed that his friend Polly had eaten more oysters than he had.

In responding Mr. Polly stated that the committee had made an eminently wise selection when they picked Comrade Hunter as the champion oyster eater of the brigade. He said that besides being an eater, Capt. Hunter was a fighter and that many a battle where Hood's Brigade fought Capt. Hunter could always be found in front.

















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14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**GLASCOCK BROKERAGE**  
302 Che...

GLASCOCK BROKERAGE  
912 Che  
AND VEGETARIAN—Splendid  
receipts average \$350 month;  
; inv. ice \$800; sell for \$700;  
as you make it; satisfactory  
GLASCOCK BROKERAGE  
912 Che

GLASCOCK BROKERAGE  
932 Chestnut

GLASCOCK BROKERAGE  
902 Chest  
AND HOTEL—East 8th, clear  
will show books; price \$900 cash  
GLASCOCK BROKERAGE  
902 Chest  
—For sale, a bakery, confectionery,  
ore. 2915 Cass av.  
—For sale, bakery. \$400 cash

For sale, branch bakery, confectionery, cigar stand, stationery, in a room with living room; rent only \$10.00 per month. Post-Dispatch.

—For sale, branch bakery, confectionery, cigar stand, stationery, in a room with living room; rent only \$10.00 per month. Post-Dispatch.

For sale, bakery, confectionery, cigar stand, stationery, in a room with living room; rent only \$10.00 per month. Post-Dispatch.

For sale, bakery, dairy lunch  
place, soda fountain; nice place  
on 1st av.

SHOP—For sale, best 2-chair  
shop on Olive st., west of  
p. Ad. N. E., Leffingwell St.

SHOP—For sale, two-chair bar  
selling, other business. Call

SHOP—For sale, first-class bar

OUTH SHOP—For sale, blackan  
Ad. D 138, Post-Dispatch.

NG HOUSE—For sale; do you  
ng? 8-room boarding house,  
rade. J. W. Harper, 208 S. W  
lia, Mo.

NG HOUSE—For sale, boarding  
g; good location and cheap

3-For sale, cheap, my half-b  
manufacturing business; plenty  
other business takes attention.  
4-Dispatch.

—\$150 secured cash business, x; pays \$15 per week; orders pays amount asked. Ad. E 56, —For sale. In one of the best a, a good paying business amount per year; good reason given for 1. Post-Dispatch.

**TREASURY**—\$600 full paid stock; owning in central location; on track ready for entering St. Louis; can be turned over net 15 per cent business now doing; will be increased; owners' removal desired; their interests elsewhere t. o. terms liberal; deferred payment \$100 m. d. t. on property. Thomas J. L. st.

**ORE**—For sale, cigar store, new  
dry branch; bargain; cheap run  
city. 217 N. 18th st.

**RD**—For sale, fine coal yard  
at stand in city. Ad. E 67, P

**ONERY**—For sale, confectionery,  
toys, notions, laundry and paper

**ONERY**—For sale, confectionery store, with living rooms; bargain. Sunday, 1805 Franklin av.

**ONERY**—For sale, a confectionery, cigars, tobacco, ice-cream \$150 month; owner has other business, \$790, worth \$1200. Ad. D 7

**ONERY**—For sale, confectionery store, ice cream parlor, soda fountain.

**CONERY**—For sale, confectionery; Grand av. and Forest Park 1.

**CONERY**—For sale, confectionery, soda fountain, laundry, splendid neighborhood; sickle ad. C 96, Post-Dispatch.

city of 35,000 inhabitants;  
\$2300; will sell for invoice or  
Post-Dispatch.

**ING BUSINESS**—For sale, good  
maker. Call 2005 Washington a  
way.

**RE**—For sale; now the only drug  
of 700; best bargain in Missouri  
134, Utica, Mo.

...a, best location; clears \$36 a  
...00; a snap. Ad. C 16, Post-D  
For sale, first-class grocery, me  
...loon. Ad. C 152, Post-Dispatch  
...ETC.—For sale, small grocery  
...es, horse and wagon; must be  
...sickness. W. De Bolt, 410 Mar  
...TORE—For sale, grocery store

For sale, well established grocery;  
location in the city; doing  
5 day; good reasons for selling  
t-Dispatch.

---

For sale, small grocery and fish  
shop; cheap if sold at once. Ad.  
ch.

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For sale, small corner grocery.

N. 1526 Chouteau av.  
For sale, a fine paying grocer-  
son for selling. Ill health: c  
a young business man. Ad.  
ch.  
For sale, fine grocery and mea  
n part of city. Ad. D 162, P  
For sale, grocery and icecream

ND SALOON--For sale, groceries, large shoe factory, on second floor; good location. Ad. A 49, 100-101.

For sale cheap, corner grocery, complete; must sell; cause, sick. Post-D spatch.

ROP--For sale, harness shop; with 100-101.

**PARLOR**—For sale, ice cream parlor, cigars, news and notions.  
**PLANT**—For sale, electric light and power franchise. Ad. John W. S.  
**BUSINESS**—For sale, a first-class laundry and undertaking business with a list of 5000 people; can be had for \$10,000. Ad. J. W. S.

3-For sale, elegant lunch and meat stand, 2130 S. 4th W. 1320

AND—For sale, 921 Middle Ma  
semble, fruit and game; cheap  
ring city.







REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**To HOMESEEEKERS  
FOR SALE!**

4000 Feet on the North Side of **FLORA BOULEVARD.** Between Grand and Tower Grove Aves.

## THE TRUSTEES OF THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Offer for sale this beautiful residence tract, in lots of not less than 50 feet front by a depth of 1-4 feet to a 1-10 foot alley. This tract is fully improved with Telford Pavement, Granitoid Curbs, Gutters and Sidewalks, and is supplied with Water, Gas and permanent Sewers.

Planted with trees on a just city lot, 50 feet wide, the entire tract is in lawn grass and is artistically planned with trees and shrubs. This is the finest and best located residence tract of ground in the city. The approach to Flora Boulevard from Grand Avenue is through a magnificent stone entrance, and the covered leads directly to the main entrance of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

BENTLEY & COMPANY, INC.

[illegible]

Also, 700 feet on north side of Shaw avenue, between Spring and Vandewater avenues.  
**Liberal Terms as to Cash's and Deferred Payments Will Be Given.**  
*For Further Particulars Apply to*  
**A. D. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary,**  
*Board of Trustees Missouri Botanical Garden,*  
 6'LL TELEPHONE M 1198. ROOM No. 507, 421 OLIVE STREET.

<p><b>IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.</b>  14 Words or Less. 20 Cents.</p>	<p><b>IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.</b>  14 Words or Less. 20 Cents.</p>
<p><b>Mississippi Valley</b>  <b>Trust Co.,</b></p>	<p><b>J. R. TIMBERMAN &amp; CO., 1227 MARKET ST.</b>  Have the following and many other  Properties in the vicinity of St. Louis  For Sale; buyers please call  and investigate for many offerings.  Some of which must be  Sold very soon.  12-room house, Westminster pl. .... <b>\$13,500</b></p>

[illegible]

1592 Franklin av. 9 rooms, 27x135.	10,000
1592 N. Broadway, 10 rooms, 27x135.	10,000
1597 N. Broadway, 21x123	2,500
1611 N. Broadway, 5 1/2 rooms, rent \$650.	2,500
1642 Cox av. 5 and 8 room flats; rent.	8,000
1648-8 10 Cote Brillante av. three 4 room houses; rent \$850.	7,500
1650-1652 N. 50x117	1,000
3214 Washington av. 9 rooms; \$24.50.	7,900
3216 Washington av. 9 rooms; \$24.50.	7,900
3218 Washington av. 9 rooms; \$24.50.	7,900
3410 N. bl. 5 rooms; 20x127; rent \$720.	7,250
3438 Cox av. 6, 5 and 7 rooms; rent.	7,250
4894 Loton av. 9 rooms; 40x142	6,200
4900 Loton av. 9 rooms; 40x142	6,200
5028 Chestnut st. 10 rooms; 20x109; rent.	6,200

5373 Erald av. 6 rooms: 50x22x7	5,000
5426 Morgan st. rent \$400	5,000
5427 Erald av. 6 rooms: 50x22x7	5,000
5427 E 7th St. 50x120 rent \$510	4,000
5500 Levent. 10 rooms: 21 front; rent \$480.	5,000
5500 Cornetta av. rent \$480	5,000
5538 Chestnut st. 25x120 rent \$540	5,000
5607 E. Gore Brilliant. 7 rooms: 42x120	4,000
5841 1st St. 10 rooms: 35x118	4,000
5927 Junata	4,000
6000 1st St. 10 rooms and Lampland; rent \$480.	5,000
4878 Olive. 6 rooms: 20 front	3,000
4921 Caroline. 50x135. 6 rooms; rent \$300.	4,000
5000 1st St. 10 rooms: 35x118; rent \$300.	4,000
5000 1st St. rent \$300	3,400
5100 N. and 3128A Pennsylvania. rent \$240.	3,400
5120 N. 8. 7th rent \$334	3,400

[illegible]

MORTON'S BARGAIN LIST.		
4245	Cottage 4 1/2, 5-room cottage.	\$1,000
2152	Pair 4 1/2, 5-room house.	1,250
4238	St. Louis 4 1/2, 5-room cottage.	1,400
4235	Cottage 4 1/2, 4-room cottage.	1,450
4232	St. Louis 4 1/2, 5-room cottage.	1,500
4233	St. Louis 4 1/2, 5-room brick.	1,600
4234	St. Louis 4 1/2, 5-room brick.	1,600
4237	Best 4 1/2, 7-room house.	1,800
4239	Best 4 1/2, 7-room house.	1,800
4417	Parlor 4 1/2, 7-room house.	2,000
4417	Cottage 4 1/2, 7-room brick.	2,250
4418	Parlor 4 1/2, 7-room brick.	2,500
4727	Kennedy 4 1/2, 6-room brick.	2,500
4728	Parlor 4 1/2, 6-room brick.	2,500
4729	Parlor 4 1/2, 6-room brick.	2,500

**FLA**  
 4217-19 St. Louis ave. 2 bdr., 2 bath. 4,000  
 4247-21A Lincoln ave. 2 bdr., bath. 4,500  
 4247-17 17th Market st. 4 bdr., 4 rooms. 7,500  
 4247-18 17th Market st. 4 bdr., 4 rooms. 7,500  
 4048-51 Labadie ave. 4 bdr., bath. 8,500  
 And many in sch. zone.  
 S. H. MOFFITT, 322 Lincoln Trust Bldg.  
 And many in sch. zone.

**201-5 S. 14th st.** with lot 70x150 to Terrace, a 30-foot street, near City Hall, Lincoln Station and Exposition. This is a choice piece of property, with a large lot, and a fine street front between 12th and 18th. The corner of 14th and the new street. The owner is leaving and will sell at a low price. See ad for special price.  
 14th and the new street. S. H. MOFFITT

**HAYDEL REALTY CO., 100 N. 7th St.**

**5245-47 M'Pherson**  
 Two new, modern, 11-room houses; under lease  
 Rent \$1200, near City Hall, \$1,500

for three years at \$1500 a year; will pay 10 per cent cash; must be sold at once; will consider trade; examine them and make offer.

J. CHRISTIE ST.

**SUITAL FORBES'S PURPOSE**

AUSA Manchester, New Hampshire, with two bedrooms, bath, fireplace, central heat, water, sewer, etc., price \$2000. Tel. 26-1512; city water, metered, at price \$2000. Tel. 26-1512.

H. B. 4014 Manchester av.

**RYAN REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. Ninth st.**

**LIVAS \$1440, PRICE \$12,500**

Excellent front porch, built 24 rooms, and 5644 Plymouth av.; fine car service; very modern kitchen; furnished; call today.

**DIANE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. Ninth st.**

**\$7500 WILL BUY**

**Only \$6000.**

2504 Dayton st., 10-room house; stone front; in first class condition. Free from all taxes. Call MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO. 100 N. 2nd St.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:**

Business property, Locust street, 100 ft. lot HO4155; fronting 2 streets; substantial 12-room dwelling; new bath; oil exchange; see suburbs. Call for details. Property

nos. 1310-21 Sarah st. near Page av. four modern stock brick data of 3 and 6 rooms, with separate bath; separate lawn and flower beds; a great bargain.

HAYWARD REALTY CO., 100 N. 2nd St.

**1207 TYLER ST.**

2-story T-room brick; 2 baths, gas bath; 2-story brick stable. Inquire within.

HO4155-1524 Goode av. a nice four-room brick house; new kitchen; new bath and shower; hot and cold water, gas furnace, laundry and good

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE LTD.  
107 - 108th St. at  
107th St. at 108th St.

**FOR SALE**

A bargain, 6818 Old Manchester rd., 3-room frame house, next garage, heated floor.

**J. W. BRENNAN & CO.,**  
925 CHESTNUT ST.

**Broadway and Clark Avenue at a Sacrifice.**  
205 and 207 S. Broadway, between Clark and W. 205th St.

**FOR SALE**

Just made: this is a beautiful little house for small families, 1000 sq. ft., 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, modern eight room house in West End, close to Morton and 100th St. and 101st St.

**HURRY** For sale, at a sacrifice, an eight-room frame house, exception hall; stone foundation, built with care, 1000 sq. ft., 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, next garage, heated floor. \$2100; two blocks from Ellice R. R. station, 100th St. and 101st St. Call Ellice R. R. station, 100th St. and 101st St. 15 minutes' walk from World's Fair station.

**Call Ellice R. R. station.**

**A NORTH END HOME.**  
Lovely 6-room frame house, with the lawn, arched driveway, close to the Bowery and 100th St.

**3032 BELL AVE.**  
A beautiful home, handsomely finished, with every modern convenience, containing 14 rooms, steam heat, etc., a just HALLS fit a queen's taste. There is a large, bright stable, and four 12x15 feet horse stalls. You will find everything for looking after your horses. TWICE the value of your money.

ADAM BUCK & CO.		N. W. HANSEN & SONS	
1124 Chestnut st.		1124 Chestnut st.	
<p><b>COTTAGE</b>—For sale, cottage, on monthly payments; nice new 1 1/2-story frame cottage of four rooms, with a full bath, and a well, and a lot of fruit; also a new 1 1/2-story frame cottage, on Pacific R. R., and two lots, one of 100 ft. front, and one of 150 ft. front. Price, \$100 cash down and \$15 per month. See advertisement in this issue.</p>		<p><b>HOUSE</b>—For sale, 6-room house, 1200 N. Jefferson st., 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep, with a well under one fence; will sell cheap.</p>	
<p><b>HOUSE AND LOT</b>—For sale on monthly payments, house and lot, 2500 N. 10th st., near Hattie St. 1 1/2-story frame house, with a full bath, and a well, and a lot of fruit. Price, \$100 cash and \$15 per month. See advertisement in this issue.</p>		<p><b>COTTAGE</b>—For sale, 6-room frame cottage; lot 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep.</p>	
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REELAY & CO., 1115 Chestnut st. | Montgomery, Ad. & Co., Post-Office,







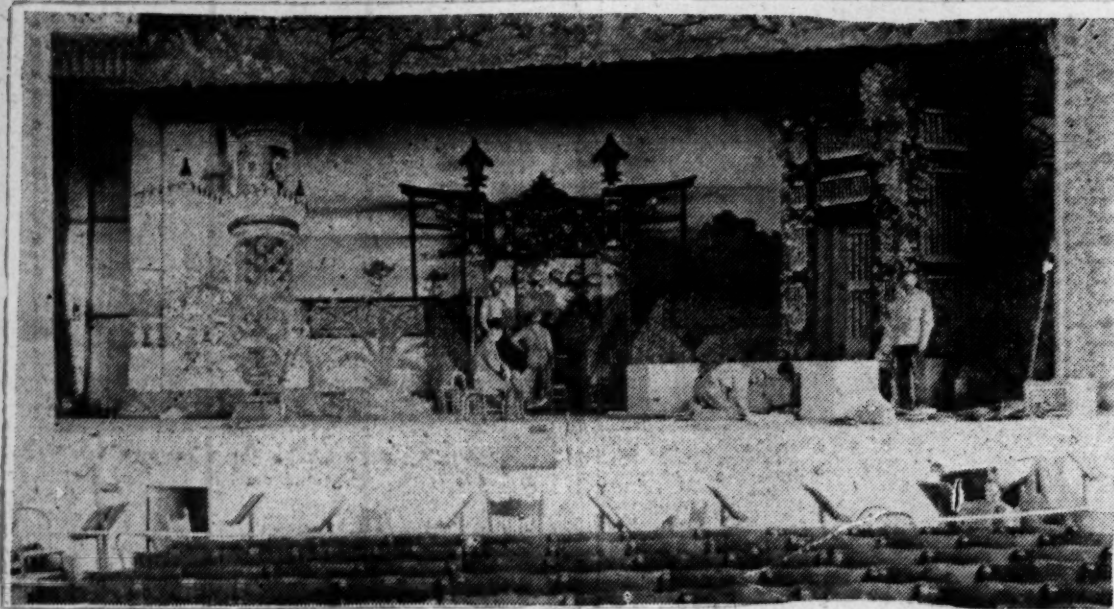
# SUNDAY



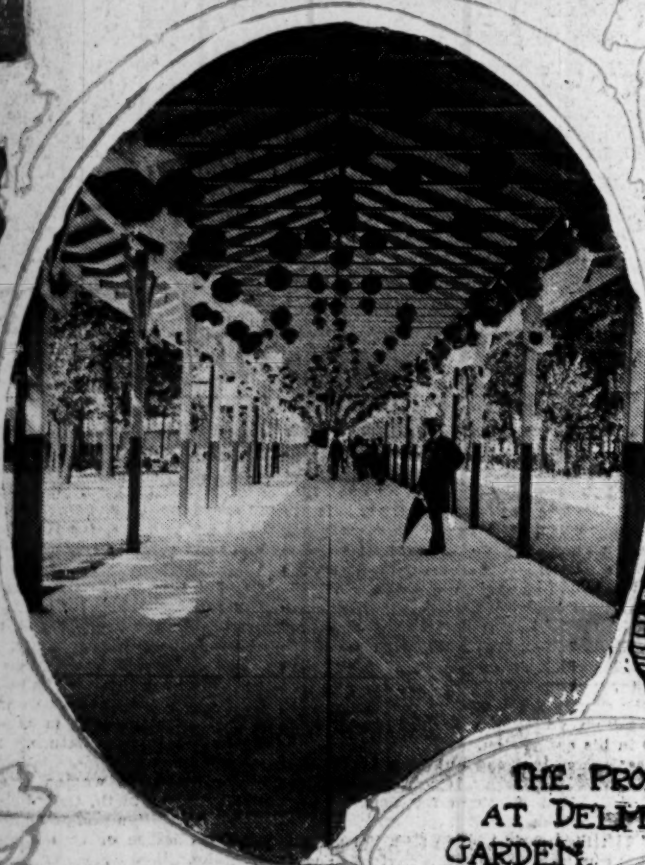
# MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1901.

## VIEWS IN THREE POPULAR ST. LOUIS SUMMER GARDENS



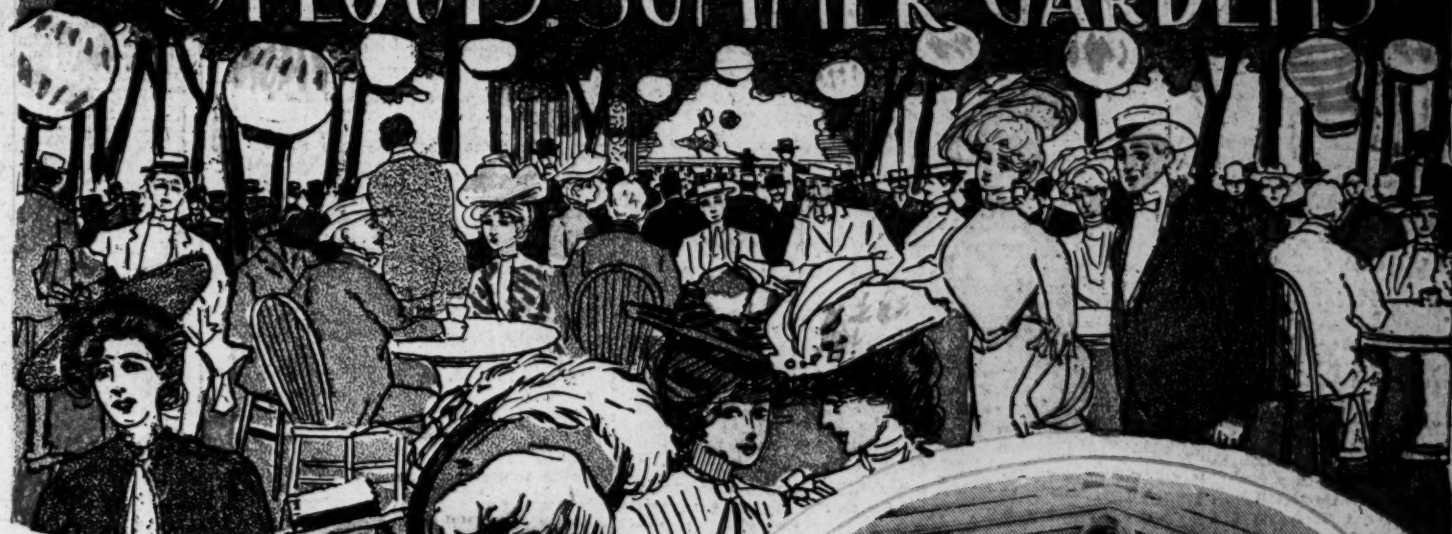
STAGE HANDS SETTING  
A SCENE AT  
DELMAR  
GARDEN.



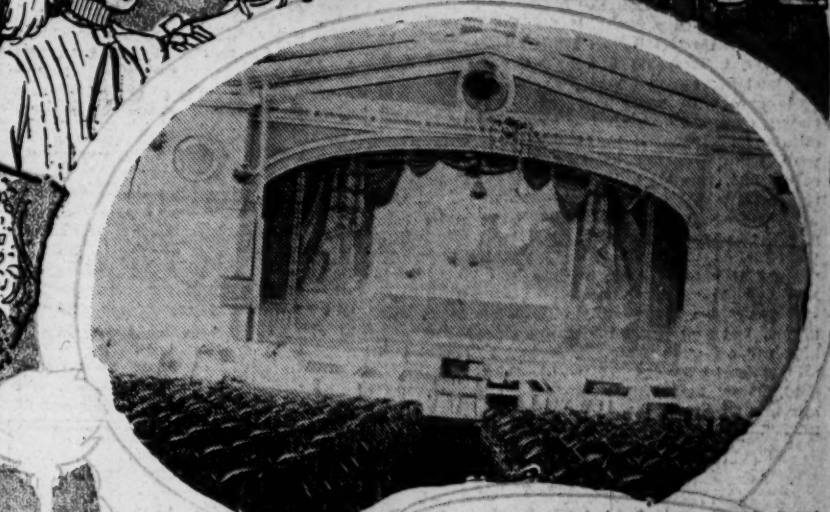
THE PROMENADE  
AT DELMAR  
GARDEN.



BACK OF THE  
DELMAR GARDEN  
THEATRE.



THE HIGHLANDS  
THEATRE.



TALLY-HO  
PARTY AT THE  
HIGHLANDS.



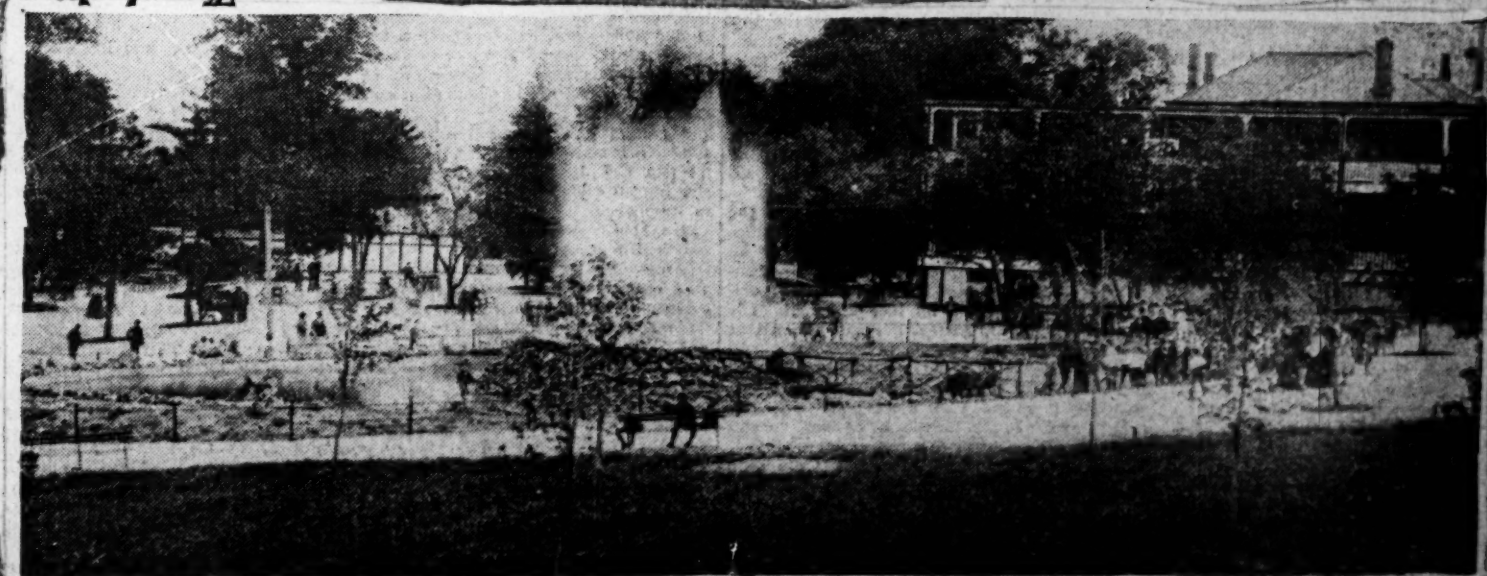
EWING PICTURE FOUNTAIN,  
SUBURBAN GARDEN.



A CORNER OF  
THE HIGHLANDS.



HIGHLANDS THEATRE  
AND STABLE.



ADDITION TO THE GROUNDS, VIEW FROM CARRIAGE,  
SHEDS LOOKING SOUTH WEST, SUBURBAN GARDEN.



# "HOW TO BE A LADY" LAST LESSON GIVEN ALICE BRONSON BY HARRIET HUBBAR AYER AND THE EARL OF YARMOUTH.

End of an Interesting Series of Object Lessons in the Art of Refined Behavior Given an Ambitious Girl at the Instance of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**A**LICE BRONSON, who, two months ago, sent a pathetic letter appealing for her aid in her ambition to be a lady, has received a course of six lessons from the Earl of Yarmouth, who kindly consented to undertake her instruction. These lessons, which are now concluded, have not carried the chief points in what may be called the technique of etiquette, but have conveyed instruction in the broader principles of courtesy—the necessity—that a lady primarily should be kind, gentle, quiet, modest of dress and demeanor and thoughtful of the comfort and happiness of others.

By HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

**A**LICE BRONSON naively says she thinks she shall not be afraid to meet her prospective relations-in-law, and certainly the Sunday Post-Dispatch's pupil has improved amazingly, both in appearance and manners since the eventful day in her life when she took her first lesson in the deportment of a lady.

Miss Bronson's last lesson was apropos of an invitation to the country. Her questions and their proper answers concern traveling and the obligations of a visitor. They are repeated for the benefit of Sunday Post-Dispatch readers:

**Q.** What does a lady wear on the car? **A.** My best afternoon dress, I suppose. **A.** It is incorrect to wear either a very rich, showy costume or a shabby gown for traveling. At present a short-skirted costume with simple cotton shirtwaist, alpines or sailor hat, tan shoes and gloves would be the fashionable and proper costume.

**Q.** If my gentleman friend—I mean a gentleman (quickly correcting herself—goes with me to the station, do I let him pay for my tickets if he is willing and would like to? **A.** Certainly not. Your fiancé will save you the trouble of getting your ticket, but you must insist upon repaying him for all such disbursements. You are at liberty to accept refreshment, books, bonbons or newspapers from your friend, but a well-conducted girl does not permit

## ALICE BRONSON'S FAREWELL LETTER.

My Dear Mrs. Ayer:

How can I ever thank you? Before I knew you, and before you so kindly consented to help me "to be a lady" I was dissatisfied with myself and everybody else. Now all that is changed. Now I am looking for invitations, while before I dreaded them. I just enjoy going to an afternoon tea now; I think they are lovely. I never shall forget how kind the Earl of Yarmouth was to me and how patient when I was so awkward. Of course, I have read about earls and dukes in novels, but I never expected to see a real one.

What the Sunday Post-Dispatch has done for me, Mrs. Ayer, I shall endeavor to pass along, and I shall always think of you as having done more for me than anybody else in the world, and if you will allow me I shall always be your loving and true little friend, ALICE BRONSON.

## What Alice Bronson Learned.

How to dress appropriately and fashionably.  
How to stand, walk and sit gracefully.  
How to enter and leave a room.  
How to greet acquaintances on the street.  
How to conduct a polite correspondence.  
How to comport herself at the table.  
How to make a fashionable call.  
How to conduct herself toward servants.  
How to observe the etiquette of a house party.

even a prospective husband to pay her traveling expenses.

**Q.** Must I have a chaperon, to go everywhere, even on this little trip to the country? **A.** By no means. Girls of immense wealth are usually accompanied by maids, but in ordinary circumstances a girl would take this little trip alone. Your hostess will arrange to have you met at the station and as soon as you reach her home she becomes your chaperon.

**Q.** Suppose a gentleman opens or closes a car window for me; do I talk with him from that on? **A.** No. Accept all courtesies of this sort with a pleasant "Thank you." Do not permit any further conversation.

**Q.** What do I do when I reach the house? I mean whom do I ask for? **A.** Your hostess will meet you at the door; she will go with you to your room and tell you of any engagements she has made for you, and her maid will wait upon you, help to unpack your things, lay out your gown and tell you the hour for dinner. The maid will fetch you a cup of tea and will come at the proper time to assist you in getting on your frock.

**Q.** But I am not accustomed to a maid; my sister always helps me. **A.** When you are visiting in a fashionable house accept

the maid's services. Do not call upon her except when necessary or pretend you are accustomed to your own maid, but without comment ask assistance when you require it.

**Q.** Do I thank the maid? **A.** Certainly. A well-bred woman always acknowledges a service with a "thank you."

**Q.** Do I pay the maid? **A.** The day you leave after a few days' visit give the maid and coachman each \$1. If any other servant has been especially of service to you he or she should also be remembered.

**Q.** Is there any particular thing guests do when they are on a visit? Any set of rules I could learn? **A.** The guest's duty is to be agreeable, easily entertained without strong personal preferences, and to enter into diversion prepared for her entertainment with spirit and apparent enjoyment. The perfect guest is never in the way.

She does not expect her hostess to give her constant society, is courteous and agreeable to every member of the hostess' household, takes no liberties and observes the rules of the household concerning meals, church going and hours of rising and retiring.

You are lucky enough to have friends who call that trouble, but should you have occasion to find yourself in a crowd trying to get to a ticket window, do not say as a lady did whom I saw yesterday.

**By ERIC HOPE, Earl of Yarmouth.**  
THIS week Alice Bronson asks two questions which are widely apart—grave and gay. She asks first, How to behave at a party in the country, staying in a country house, or going on what she calls an "outing," and second:

"Should I go to a funeral, and if so how should I behave?"

These are subjects we will hope have nothing in common, so we must divide the article and deal with each subject separately.

Alice Bronson writes that she is going

to stay with some friends in the country, as the result of her tea-party described a fortnight since. Some ladies were interested by her manners and behavior and asked her to come with them for a few days to their country place.

She accepted with pleasure and writes to ask how she is to behave.

The first thing—be in time for the train. Many people leave so many things to be done at the last moment that they do not give themselves time to arrive promptly at the depot to meet people who are waiting for them. That is inconsiderate and you can easily spare your friends that anxiety by a little forethought.

You are lucky enough to have friends who call that trouble, but should you have occasion to find yourself in a crowd trying to get to a ticket window, do not say as a lady did whom I saw yesterday.

A crowd of people were in line trying to get their seats in a parlor car, when a lady came up and pushed her way through the line, quite regardless of the fact that others had been waiting their turn for some time. When the foremost man objected, this lady who would have been most indignant if anyone had hinted that her conduct was anything but ladylike, accused them of being ungrateful, and caused quite a scene by insisting that, as she was a

'lady,' she should have the right of precedence in the line of waiting men.

Such a scene is only too common. Ask yourself what impression such a woman would leave on the minds of the spectators. Did they class her as a lady? No.

Wait your turn in as dignified a way as possible, and do not try to take advantage of your being a woman. If a woman behaves as a lady she will always find the men ready and willing to help her and to take care of her.

There are many little points in staying at a house party. Be punctual and do not keep people waiting for meals. Do not be untidy in your bedroom. Put your things away after using them.

Your conduct toward the servants I told you about last week. Be kind, just and considerate. Do not expect them to do too much for you. If they are good servants they will do all that is necessary.

One of the little things that make a great difference in the enjoyment of a party and which some women never will appreciate, is the fact that they overtax the forbearance of men and become a burden to themselves and all around them. A little matter like a heavy cloak or mackintosh may make or mar the pleasure of a whole day.

Suppose you are going to a picnic. It looks like rain in the morning, so you sensibly provide yourself with an extra cloak

and umbrella. Your dance is going with you. He also has to carry a coat.

Common politeness and his wish to make you comfortable will cause him to relieve you of your burden. It is a little matter, but still "straws show which way the wind blows," and Alice Bronson should see that his politeness does not inconvenience him too much.

Often you see girls transforming their escorts into veritable "beasts of burden." Unladylike? No. Inconsiderate? Yes.

Let her look after her own things and not trouble her escort, so that his pleasure in the day is spoiled. Try and be able to depend on yourself a little. It will raise you in his estimation.

Remember, in going out to a party, that there will be others. If you are helpless and dependent on them for your comfort and amusement you will quickly find yourself left in the cold and other people who do not give so much trouble invited in your place.

"Should I go to a funeral?" This is a question on which people have been divided for centuries and one which will be impossible ever to really solve. A young girl is bound to be affected by such and sights and the remembrance of them will haunt her forever and even change her nature. If it be necessary for you to attend a funeral, make good resolutions and see that grief softens instead of

hardens you. Then the experience will have done you good.

We have had the lesson shown us that women can go through trying scenes such as these and come away harder and coarser than ever. Take, for instance, a play that has been running this season in New York, "The Climbers." In the first act the women of a family have just returned from a funeral, and instantly begin criticizing and discussing the proceedings, the people, the dresses even.

One feels and knows that these women are reflecting exactly the conduct of a certain type of women to be met with every day—that the scene is true to a certain phase of human nature. Alas that it should be so!

Though these women are "in society," are ladies by birth, their behavior disgusting, and on reflection no one could say that they are real ladies or that their conduct was ladylike.

If you have to go to a funeral take every care not to wound the feelings of those who mourn by a careless word, and do all you can in the way of help and comfort.

Unless you are obliged to attend a funeral by the knowledge that your absence will cause pain to others, do not go. Such sad scenes are too trying for young girls and should be left to older folks who are more accustomed to the sorrows of the world.

## DEATH FOLLOWS THIS WOMAN TO EUROPE

Strange Story of a Wealthy, Invalid New Yorker Who Has Had Four Companions That Have Died Abroad.

NEW YORK, July 6. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**W**HAT is the explanation of the strange fatality that follows those who go from the United States to Europe with one of the richest women in the world, Mrs. Franz Otto Matthiessen?

In the past 15 years four persons who have accompanied her abroad have died in Paris.

First it was her son, Francis; next her only surviving child, a beautiful daughter, Helen; then her sister, Mrs. Grace Boyles of Philadelphia, and finally her devoted husband, the sugar king.

Another sister, Mrs. Caroline Hillman, is now in Paris from a serious illness, and now Mrs. Matthiessen herself, who had engaged passage on a steamship to bring the body of her husband to New York, has been taken ill and it will be impossible for her to make the voyage until late in August, if indeed she is well enough to undertake it even then.

For the past 15 years the health of Mrs. Matthiessen, who is now 40 years of age, has been anything but robust. Physicians have recommended a frequent change of scene for her, and it was in obedience to their mandate that she visited Europe in 1886. Her husband, who afterward became treasurer of the Sugar Trust, was unable to accompany her, so she journeyed with her sister, Mrs. Boyles; her young son, Francis, and a maid.

In Paris the son, who had never been strong, was taken ill and died in two weeks.

Three years later Mrs. Matthiessen was again advised to try European travel. On this occasion she was accompanied by her daughter, Helen; her sister, Mrs. Hillman, and two maids.

Helen Matthiessen was 17 years old, of remarkable beauty, a famous equestrienne and a skillful tennis player.

One of her girl companions and dearest friends was Helen Gould, a neighbor at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

During Mrs. Matthiessen's second trip to Europe a few weeks were spent by the little party at Nice, a Rome, at Venice, and then they moved to Rome, where they contemplated spending the winter.

But the daughter began rapidly to decline. Physicians said she was not acclimated and scoffed at the mother's fears that her only child had contracted the dreaded Roman fever.

Hastily Mrs. Matthiessen packed her belongings and moved to Paris. There the party took apartments at the Grand Hotel.

Before the month was done the heart-broken mother was hastening across the Atlantic, the body of Helen Matthiessen, a victim of Roman fever, lying in a metallic casket in the hold of the vessel.

Four years later she decided to venture upon a third European tour.

Her widowed sister, Mrs. Boyles, was her companion. They visited Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and finally came to Paris, where Mrs. Matthiessen leased a mansion on the Boulevard Haussmann.

At this time she seemed greatly improved in health, and her sister, too, was apparently strong and vigorous. But suddenly Mrs. Boyles was stricken with a mysterious illness. In five days she was dead. Again did Mrs. Matthiessen journey across the ocean mourning a loved one.

After this Mrs. Matthiessen lived for the most part at Irvington. Her only enjoyment in life was the companionship of her

husband and her sister, Mrs. Hillman, and the cultivation of roses.

Two years ago Mrs. Matthiessen's health again failed and a fourth European trip was recommended. She was fearful, but with her physicians' and her husband's consent, she went to Paris, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hillman, and her maid.

In the spring, as she was still weak, a sea voyage was declared by the doctors to be imperative. Her husband had resigned his business and his office as a director of the Sugar Trust, though still being the head of the Glucose Trust, and he found it possible to accompany his wife.

They spent most of their time in Norway, although going later to the Third Cataract of the Nile. Returning to New York in the early fall, they spent a month on the Irvington estate, then again went to Palm Beach, and in February last went abroad.

It was their intention to make a tour of the world. Mrs. Matthiessen disapproved the itinerary of her husband, which called for a fortnight's stay in Paris, but her objections were finally overcome and they reached the French capital on March 7 and engaged apartments at a hotel.

The next morning when the millionaire's man servant went to arouse his master it was to find him dead in bed of heart disease.

The widow was prostrated by shock and for a week or more it was feared she would follow her husband to the grave. Her sister, Mrs. Hillman, was summoned to Paris and reached there as the stricken woman was convalescing. Then she in turn was made ill and her sister watched over her day and night.

For a time hope was abandoned, but skillful physicians and careful nursing saved Mrs. Hillman's life. Every day during those weeks of anxiety prayers were offered in the Episcopal Chapel in Paris for her recovery.

"Spare to this husbandless, childless woman the only blood relative remaining to her," was the prayer of hundreds of Americans in Paris during those days.

The sister recovered and it was planned to bring the body of Mr. Matthiessen back to this country to repose in the great marble mausoleum beside those of his son, daughter and sister-in-law.

She is still in Paris under the care of the most skillful physicians of France.

## ARLINE'S PHILOSOPHY

**A**RLINE DUPONT, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Biedermann Dupont, has a philosophy of wealth.

A few days ago her father, who is the new general manager of the transit company, sat with his old friend, George B. Dovey, in front of his residence, 3809 Lindell boulevard, and discussed the possibilities of a truck he had invented. His little daughter, Arline, listened attentively to all he said.

"If I had followed up this invention," Mr. Dupont concluded his argument, "it would have made me a fortune."

"Papa," broke in the little girl, "aren't you ever going to make your fortune?"

"Why, my darling," said the astonished father, "you haven't been suffering? Haven't you always had enough to eat?"

"Yes, papa."

"Plenty of clothes to wear?"

"Yes, papa."

"Well, then, what do you want with money?"

"I want some to waste," said Arline.

## COUNTESS OF ESSEX A BRILLIANT AMERICAN GIRL FORCED TO LIVE BY HER WITS

She Was Adele Grant of New York and Was Thought to Have Made an Excellent Match, but Misfortunes Have Pursued Her.

LONDON, June 25. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**E**NGLISH society is extending its sympathy to the beautiful Countess of Essex, who, before her marriage, was Miss Adele Grant of New York. Lady Essex has lost nearly all her fortune and her husband has lost nearly all his.

But with pluck and enterprise that are always to be found in an American girl, this charming noblewoman has set to work to earn her living.

She is meeting with a good deal of success in a line wholly new in London—that of furnishing and renting apartments. She is my all means the most accomplished person in this line in London. She leases a flat and furnishes it with the exquisite taste for which she is renowned.

Paragraphs appear in society journals describing and praising the art and beauty of her apartment. Then she lets it at a high figure to people who like to bask in an atmosphere created by a member of the nobility. Lady Essex has made quite a snug sum in the past year by this means and has furnished and leased a number of apartments at fancy figures.

When she first started in the business she lacked executive ability and capacity to keep accounts. Some of the furnishers and upholsterers descended upon the apartments and seized the effects, leaving the sub-tenants carpetless and bedless. This was entirely due to Lady Essex's inexperience and to the fact that she kept no memorandum of when payments were due.

Lately, however, everything has been running smoothly and her clients have been more comfortable.

Another method by which Lady Essex keeps the pot-bolling is by chaperoning "paying guests" in society. This business is one which has a good many patrons from America. Rich pork packers' daughters with no stepping stone in English society become the "paying guests" of some fairly rich noblewoman, who steers them safely through social shoals. One branch of this business is the commerce in titled husbands.

When the Countess of Essex first came to England she was very much of a social success. She was a pattern of womanly charm. She was interested in many philanthropies, spent much of her time in doing good work and was a shining light in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other public benefactions.

Lord Essex had very little interest in such matters, and he soon gave his wife to understand that they bored him. Gradually, in order to please her husband, she devoted less and less time to philanthropy and more to society.

She joined the Prince of Wales' set and began to move in the whirl of a worldly social life. She is a thoroughly up-to-date society woman now, dresses in the very latest and most daring Paris fashions and is a very clever cardplayer.

Wherever the Essex family go the Earl establishes a stiff poker game. When Lady Essex came to England she would have been shocked at the very thought of card-playing for money, but when one moves in British society one has to be highly tolerant.

The Earl of Essex is either a bad player or has had a phenomenal turn of bad luck. At any rate, his estate is in such a precarious condition that the mortgages, it is said, are about to foreclose upon it, and the Essexes are distressingly short of cash.

Their beautiful estate of Cassiobury, in Hertfordshire, has been leased for some years, the family not having the wherewithal to keep it up, and Lord and Lady Essex have been reduced to the necessity of "boarding around" in aristocratic mansions when not domiciled in the rather humble quarters which they call their own.

Lord Essex comes by the gambling spirit honestly. The late earl was a confirmed old card-player. He played until every root of his land was mortgaged. Then suddenly he called a halt upon himself, retrenched and financed his falling fortune so well that when he died there was every prospect of paying off all claims on the estate within ten years.

The present earl, however, did not carry out the reorganization plans of his father. He is reckless and extravagant. Even during his honeymoon he could not refrain

from playing cards, and he had only been married three months when he began paying baccarat with high stakes. He plunged so wildly that he is now hopelessly out of his depth.

The earl's young son and heir, the Viscount Malden, stepson of Lady Essex, it is well known, intends to market himself in the American horse exchange. The viscount, until his stepmother took hold of

him, was a hopeless and impossible young scapegrace. The young countess soon obliterated his bad habits.

Today he is a comparatively well-behaved boy of 17, but an inveterate card-player. He has been in a great deal of trouble owing to his gambling debts, some of them contracted at school two years ago.

The Essex heirloom jewels have gone the round of the London pawnshops, and it is

not possessed by the earl consists of some belated tickets. The earl himself is in very bad health, a result of his careless life. He may die and the jewels may never be redeemed.

Alfred Harmsworth, the great English publisher, recently tried to buy Cassiobury Park, but Lady Essex refused to let it go to any one not of noble blood.

Countess of Essex.

Countess of Essex.

Countess of Essex.

Countess of Essex.

Countess of Essex.

Countess of Essex.



RIGHT WAY TO LEAVE A CAR

CORRECT AND SAFE WAY TO GET INTO A BOAT



# FOUR UTAH MORMONS HAVE CONVERTED 30 ST. LOUISANS TO THEIR FAITH IN THE LAST 2 YEARS

This City Is the Headquarters of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Salt Lake Church and From This Center the Proselyting Work of 18 Missionaries, Who Serve Without Pay and Whose Pictures Are Here Presented, Is Directed.



THIRTY St. Louis men and women have joined the Mormon Church of Utah in the last two years.

Four missionaries sent from Salt Lake City have worked for these as only religiousists can work.

Four elders of the Mormon Church have made house-to-house visits every day for two years. They have been ordered from homes where they sought to sow the seed of their faith. They have been refused permits to preach on the streets. They have been treated as a common foe and every day rudely rebuffed.

But they have persevered. They have accepted the rebuffs as necessary to the development of the meek and patient spirit. They have had days without converts. And the 30 converts, which would seem so few to the more than a half million people of St. Louis, satisfy and gladden the Mormon elders. Thirty in St. Louis in two years seems many to them, for in the field-book of Mormonism St. Louis is designated an almost barren field.

Mormon elders in New York City have created a sensation within the last few days by winning over to their faith two prominent New York women, one of them president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at the Bronx Church.

No such sudden bound into fame has attended the labors of the Mormon elders in St. Louis. They have made no sensational conversions. Their work has been quiet, difficult. It would be discouraging to anyone less zealous than a Mormon.

It is quite a remarkable story of present-day religious zeal and popular prejudice that these Mormons of St. Louis tell. There is a close view of humankind in it, a laying bare of the hearts of thousands of men and women. The characters in this story are these Mormon churchmen, patient, perseveringly preaching a strange faith to a people who do not want to hear—these on the one hand. On the other are the people of America's fourth largest city—the people of many temperaments and many kinds—especially kind and unkind. Some are cruel, rough. Others are gentle, polite. Some are serious; some very shallow.

Some will say to the missionary, "You're a Mormon; get out of the house!" Others will say, "You're a Mormon; come in and tell us about the Mormons."

All are skeptical. In such a field have the Mormons of St. Louis worked for two years. They are working here now. Thirty converts are not many for four men in two years—less than one to each man for every three months. But the Mormon elders are in good spirits. They think 30 a good many converts in St. Louis. They know the field.

The Mormon Church claims a membership of 650,000 in the United States. It has 300 elders constantly working as missionaries in the States. The elders call this being "on the road." The four men who are working in St. Louis are of these 300. Their work is similar to that of all the rest.

The church was an organization equalled by few of other sects. In its conservative feature it is not unlike some of the armies of Europe. The elders working in St. Louis are not professionally follow-

ing the ministry. They have been given this work to do for a period of three years. All of them come from Utah and the Mormon strongholds around there. They have been chosen for this work by their superiors in the church, who are believed to interpret the will of God. The able, the educated, the zealous—these make up the lists. They are all officers in the Church of Latter Day Saints. Their ranks graduate just as ranks graduate in the primitive church. These men in St. Louis hold a lowly office. The dignitaries of the Mormon church are at Salt Lake City.

The Mormons divide the country into mission districts. They have a West mission, a Northwest mission, a Southwest mission, a Southeast mission, an East mission and a North mission. Missouri and Illinois are in the North mission. The missions are in turn divided into conferences similar to those of the Methodist church. St. Louis is headquarters for a conference which includes the city and the south half of Illinois. The president of this conference lives here. He has a chief counselor, who is with him. The secretary of the conference is also in St. Louis. With these men are two elders without conference title.

Aside from the four workers in St. Louis the president of this conference has fourteen other elders directly under him. These are in Illinois. They work in pairs. Two are at Alton, two at Mt. Olive, two at Robinson, two at Vienna, two at Hill, etc. East St. Louis has four.

All these men are serving three years "on the road." It is a work expected of every able Mormon if he shall be so called. One of the elders in the St. Louis conference has been called a second time. They are men of all ages and many nationalities. Their average age is 32 years, and if they could have an average nationality it would be almost American.

These men are of good address. They are good conversationalists. They are well informed. They are patient. They are quiet. They have tact. They can withstand rebuffs. They are temperate. They are good-natured. They are economical. They are capable of understanding their destruction. In a word, they are what they must be. Were they remiss in any one of these respects they could not qualify for the difficult work of a Mormon elder.

Mormonism is the most distinct of the religious sects of the United States. Mormonism encourages plural marriage. No other American sect does that. Mormonism believes prophets may exist in this day as truly as they existed in the time of Moses, Elijah and others of the Jewish intermeddies between the people and God. No other American sect save John Alexander Dowie's Zion in Chicago believes this. The Mormons believe Joseph Smith to have been in direct communication with God and as truly a prophet of God as ever was. This young man lived in New York in 1823. He sought the true church of God, and such was his distress and inability to choose among so many denominations and sects, he cried aloud to God to tell him which was the true church. Whereupon God's angel came to inform him that none of those existing was the true church of

## MORMON BELIEF IN POLYGAMY.

By Elder Olson, First Counselor to the President of the Local Conference of the Mormon Church.

PEOPLE ask us flatly if we believe in polygamy.

We tell them "Yes."

We tell them, too, that polygamy is a very little thing in comparison with the greater tenets of the Mormon church.

God and that it was yet to be established upon earth. Upon September 22, 1832, Joseph Smith is accredited in Mormon history with having taken from the earth in Ontario County, New York, a box of stone containing plates of a metal like gold. Upon these plates in queer characters was said to be the history of America, and what has since become known as the Book of Mormon.

The Book of Mormon solves to the satisfaction of the Mormon that greatest of mysteries in anthropology. "Who is the American Indian?" The whole history of ancient America is in this book. It tells how, after the confusion of tongues at Babel, the Lord led a colony across the Pacific ocean in eight boats, and with these people America. After 1500 years, and 60 years before Christ, these people, now very numerous, powerful and progressive, were destroyed because of their wickedness. Their history was written by Elmer, a prophet who witnessed their destruction. Elmer's records were found where he had deposited them by the next people to inhabit America. These were a colony of Israelites, who came to America from Jerusalem 600 years before Christ. They grew and multiplied, and finally gave rise to two mighty nations. The founder of one of these nations was Nephi, after whom the nation was called Nephties; the other nation was named the Lamanites, after their leader, Laman.

The Lamanites became a dark and benighted people, of whom the American Indians are a remnant. The Nephties were an enlightened and civilized people, highly favored of the Lord. They had angels, visions and the gift of prophecy among them from age to age. Finally they were blessed with a personal appearance of Jesus Christ after his resurrection. From his mouth they received the doctrine of the gospel and a knowledge of the future. Down through all succeeding ages, but, after all the blessings and privileges conferred upon

them, they fell into great wickedness in the third and fourth centuries of the Christian Era, and finally were destroyed by the hands of the Lamanites. This destruction took place about 400 years A. D.

Mormon lived in that age. He was a Nephtie and a prophet of the Lord. By commandment of the Lord he made an abridgment of the sacred records containing the history of his forefathers and the prophecies and gospels which had been revealed among them. He added to this a history of his own time and the destruction of his people. The task of history writing passed from Mormon at his death to his son, Moroni, who continued it down to 420 A. D., when he deposited the plates in the earth where Joseph Smith, by direction of an angel of the Lord, found them after 1400 years.

So goeth the Mormon story. The Mormon elders in St. Louis say there are in the United States 600,000 persons who believe this story—more people than live in St. Louis, the fourth city of the United States.

### WORK IN ST. LOUIS.

THE Mormon elders of St. Louis live in the third story of a building at 2800 Franklin avenue, in the center of the thickest inhabited portion of St. Louis.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch found them there at 8:15 o'clock in the morning. There were four men in the room. Two of them were washing and wiping the breakfast dishes. It was apparent at a glance that these men live here a bachelor life upon a very humble scale. The room contained two beds, dressers, chairs, a few pictures. It was but partially carpeted. There was nothing in it to indicate that any of the occupants had more of an income than was needed for the bare necessities.

The four men in the room ranged in age from 25 to 40 years. They were plain, neat clothes. They were clean-shaven. They seemed pleased to have a visitor,

Answering the inquiry if they were the Mormon elders, a member of the quartet stepped forward with the response: "We are the Mormon elders. My name is Olson."

Elder Olson is some 35 years of age. His appearance is as plainly Scandinavian as his name. He is small and slight. He has blue eyes and light hair. He has the bearing and dress of a gentleman. He smiled pleasantly, and was wholly without embarrassment because a visitor had found himself and his comrades in their shirt sleeves and knee deep in the tussle-turveness of a bachelors' hall at early morning.

Elder Olson introduced his companions. They were Elders Rowberry, Maughan and Walters. Elder Rowberry's home is at Grantsville, Utah. Elders Maughan and Walters come from Wellsville, Utah. Elder Olson is from Salt Lake City.

For two hours the elders conversed freely of their church, their work and themselves.

They say they have nothing to hide, and act like it. They call themselves Mormons, though appreciating the popular hostility toward the term.

They say they are Brigham Young Mormons, thus differentiating themselves from the Josephites of the Reorganized Church, the more popular church of the two with the whole American people.

They assert their belief in plural marriage. They say polygamy is no longer preached or practiced in the Mormon church, but they readily defend it as one of the tenets of the Mormon church. As the chief speaker, Elder Olson told the Sunday Post-Dispatch the story of their work in and around St. Louis. His companions sat by and nodded corroboratively, frequently relating experiences of their own. They were at once good-natured and earnest. They laughed about some of their severest hardships, and had no word of censure or complaint with anyone other than to say that their chief enemies were religious workers of other sects, particularly preachers. They made no prepos-

uous claims. They did not approximate the number of their converts in St. Louis at one or two hundred or as many thousands, but gave the number as thirty. They indicated no disappointment. Rather were they joyous because of the few they had won to their faith.

This is their story, as their spokesman, assisted, told it:

By ELDER ALBERT M. OLSON, First Counselor to the President of the St. Louis Mormon Conference.

THE present work of our church in St. Louis was begun two years ago. All our conference elders originally came from the West to St. Louis. Fourteen of them have subsequently gone into Illinois. We have had few converts here in the city, and equally few in Illinois. We have not expected many. We are not so foolish as to suppose that we can make anything but slow progress with our faith when there is so much prejudice against it. This prejudice we regard as unjust and highly regrettable. But it exists, and we must reckon with it in our work.

We come here to do this work because we are called of God. We are assigned by the superior officers of our church, and go where we are sent. We work as missionaries three years. We are then released, and are privileged to return to our homes and do what we will. The aggregate missionary force of the Mormon church in the United States is 200. The whole work is just what it is here.

We are bachelors. We live alone here, employing a housekeeper. We do our own cooking.

Our individual expenses range from \$10 to \$15 a month. I came here in May, 1899. My entire expenses since that time have been \$420.

We pay our own expenses. We get no money from our church, and take up no collections. We do not preach the gospel for money. We use our own money and that sent us by our families, our parents, brothers and sisters.

Ours is the true gospel, but we find not many who will hear. Oftentimes we go from house to house, hour after hour, a whole day—and never find man or woman who will hear of our faith. But we must have courage. We must persevere. The days without fruit, the doors rudely slammed in our faces, the coarse demands to be gone, the jeer and jest—all these are forgotten and accounted as nothing when we win some one to our faith.

We make more friends than converts. This is natural, for we seek to be kind and unobtrusive. There are many gentle men and women in St. Louis, and these receive and treat us kindly, even though they will not share our belief. They seem to appreciate that there are many good people of many different faiths and that the religion of each is sacred to him and deserving of respect.

Ours is not a work of attack upon other churches. It is a plea for our own. We seek no quarrel, knowing no quarrel can be productive of good. We are many times attacked, but we never reply. Patience is a

great staple in Mormon missionary work in St. Louis.

Every day we go out among the people in their homes. We carry cards introducing ourselves and our faith. This is my card. Here on the front is my name and address:

ELDER ALBERT M. OLSON,  
Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

On the back are the articles of faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:

ARTICLES OF FAITH  
Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

1. We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that, through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: first, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by prophecy, and by the laying on of hands, by those who are in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinance thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, namely, Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this (the American) continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates; in obeying the laws, and in doing good to the Lord.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, modest, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; that we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things." There is nothing which we shall not do of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.—Joseph Smith.

There is a great deal of prejudice against our church. The very name Mormon irritates so many. You must know it is a slow work to win recruits to our faith when nine-tenths of the men and women we approach refuse to hear, when even the most ignorant will exclaim, "I know all about you!" We were refused permits to speak on the streets by former Mayor Elihu Washburne. Continued on the Next Page of This Magazine







# DR. RAVOLD OF ST. LOUIS FINDS A CONSUMPTIVES' PARADISE IN NEW MEXICO

Story of a Journey in the Southwestern Mountains Told the Sunday Post-Dispatch by the City Bacteriologist and Illustrated With Photographs Taken by Him.

"I noted the peculiarity of the Arizona and New Mexico climate, which convinced me that it would be a paradise for tuberculous patients. In the sun the heat was intense, but there was no moisture. The temperature was often as high as 120 degrees, but this caused us no more discomfort than is caused by a temperature of 85 in St. Louis.

DR. AMAND RAVOLD, city bacteriologist, has returned from a trip through the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. He traveled 180 miles over a trail never heretofore covered by a tourist.

His mission was scientific. It may result in the conquering of a deadly disease. He had a wonderful vision of wealth and witnessed the beginning and the end of a tragedy.

He forded the same river 143 times. He says he found the finest types of American manhood in the rugged mountains of Arizona north of Clifton, Ariz. He went through a country where the most industrious citizens are Chinese and where three different classes of white men are waging war on each other constantly.

He made photographs of scenes which have never heretofore been pictured.

By DR. AMAND RAVOLD, St. Louis City Bacteriologist.

I VISITED several of the Arizona mining towns on business and on my return trip from Tombstone visited my brother at Clifton, near the western border of Arizona. It was at his suggestion that I made the long journey through the mountains. With two guides we went as far north as the Tularosa range in the eastern part of New Mexico.

My main reason for making the trip was to study the climate of the country with a view to determining its value as a place for the treatment of consumptive patients. I believe I found the most favorable place in the United States for the treatment of this disease. It is Socorro County, New Mexico. Any patient not too badly affected can be cured in that climate under the direction of a competent physician.

In making our journey northward we followed the course of the San Francisco and Gila rivers. The first 30 miles were covered in a stoutly constructed buggy. Before crossing the New Mexican line we were forced to abandon the rig and take to the saddle.

The San Francisco valley should be one of the most fertile spots in the world. It is now cultivated principally by Chinese, who can raise marvelous crops on small tracts of ground.

The Arizona Chinese is in appearance very much like those we see here, but he is made of sterner stuff. He holds his own very well with the whites. He gambles with an utter recklessness and abandon and is a game loser. He seldom fights, but he is hard to handle when he is cornered.

We did not get an idea of the ruggedness of the country until we reached the Gila river. This is a winding stream in a narrow valley. It crosses the only trail through the valley 143 times. We were in the water most of the time.

Right here I noted the peculiarity of the Arizona and New Mexico climate, which convinced me that it would be a paradise for tuberculous patients.

In the sun the heat was intense, but there was no moisture. The temperature was often as high as 120 degrees, but this caused us no more discomfort than is caused by a temperature of 85 in St. Louis. Except immediately under the rims of our hats we did not perspire.

When we forded the stream our horses were dry almost before we left the water. In the shade it was always cool and evaporation was extremely rapid. When we bathed our skins became dry as soon as we stepped on shore. There was no need for towels.

The dreary solitude of these mountains is overpowering and impressive. The higher one ascends the more melancholy he becomes. Along with this there is a feeling of desperation that is indescribable. I believe that the climate as much as any other influence is responsible for the large number of "bad men" in that country.

The worst of them all is the Mexican, who will stop at no crime. Every white man is his enemy. He takes no chances. He shoots first and he shoots straight. He is there to steal the white man's cattle and the white man knows it.

On our way up the trail we met three American range riders. They came down the dangerous mountain pass in a whirlwind of dust and pulled up short in front of us. The leader questioned us sharply, asking us if we had seen anybody "fooling with the cattle." We assured him we had not. They were thundering down the mountain. A few minutes later we heard three rifle reports. When we returned a week later we found that the valley just below where we had met the horsemen was alive with vultures. They had feasted and were sluggish. A few were hovering lazily over a little patch of mesquite grass half a mile from the trail. Dave Garrison, our guide, looked across the desert waste, puffed his pipe, and said: "Something dead over there." When we got back to Clifton we learned that the "something" was a Mexican.

Arizona is a country of young men. They are the finest type I ever saw, tall, straight, sinewy, active and absolutely fearless in the saddle. They have been burned to a brick red by the sun and but for the mold of their features they might readily be taken for Indians. I never saw men so viciously armed. Each of them carries at least two large caliber revolvers in his belt and a rifle under his saddle. They can draw the rifle more quickly than an ordinary man can draw a revolver. From waist to armpits they are girdled with cartridge belts. The Mexicans are equally heavily armed and besides their artillery they carry long knives.

There is a three-cornered feud out in that country. The cattleman hates the sheepherder, and both the cattleman and the sheepherder hate the miner. The miner owns the timber and pipes water from the mountain streams. The sheepman needs the shade of that timber and the cattleman needs the water for his stock. Cattle will not graze on land where sheep have pastured. All this makes traveling dangerous in that country. A stranger is apt to be spotted as a timber cutter or a cattle raider and when that happens he will have more need for the legs of his horse than for his rifle revolver. The tenderfoot who shoots up there doesn't do it a second time.

The government recently reserved a 5-mile tract of timber in the Tularosa range. Men are employed to protect the trees. They were selected from among the hardest and most determined of the cowboys. Cutting timber in those mountains is a perilous business.



DR. AMAND RAVOLD (RIGHT) DAVID GARRISON GUIDE (LEFT)



EDWARD RAVOLD (RIGHT) DAVID GARRISON (LEFT)



## HOW AND WHAT TO COOK FOR A CAMPING PARTY

A RULE only plain, substantial food should be taken along on a camping party. If you have planned to go into the wild interior many miles from any base of supplies, ample provisions should be taken along. These had better be purchased at the last settlement where a store exists before turning into the woods.

An ordinary vacation camping-out is a much more simple matter to arrange, as camp is pitched usually within touch of some farm, store or supply boat. In any event it will not do to depend upon the fish you catch and the game you kill or the visit of the supply boat. Sufficient canned soups, meats, smoked hams, vegetables, condensed milk and dried or evaporated fruits to last a week should be carried with you into the forest.

You will find it much more desirable and convenient to be provided with a folding chafing dish or with one of the camp kits of which there is so great a variety on the market. The chafing dish occupies little space.

A camp kit consists of necessary cooking utensils and a stove which fit closely into one another, the whole going snugly into a camp bag or box, the lid of which may be used as a wash basin, or into a basket which can be used for marketing purposes.

Should a camp kit be unavailable and you wish to travel lightly, it is a good plan to follow the army routine, a study of years; just carry sufficient clothing which can be rolled up in your blanket and slung across your shoulders like a horse collar. For cooking utensils procure a set from a dealer in army supplies. This will consist of a frying pan or spider with a folding handle and a plate which covers the spider and is attached by the handle. With the addition of a coffee pot, a cup, and a cooking stand, this will be all that is absolutely indispensable for cooking purposes. You can buy a cooking stand or make one of a piece of galvanized wire, bent to form a sort of large oblong iron stand, having three or four legs long enough to permit its being placed in the hole where the fire is built. The top of the stand should be just an inch or two below the surface. This will answer all the purposes of a kitchen brazier.

In building a fireplace dig a hole in the ground from one to two feet deep and about four feet long, on a slope, if possible. Line the sides and bottom with stones. At one end of this space place your fire stand. The other end will make an excellent

baking oven. The fire dying down will leave the stones hot and a good oven.

ash on which many delicious dishes may be cooked. When you have to have the heat for a long time place the utensil containing the food to be cooked in the hot ashes at the bottom, fill up the sides of the hole around the pan with other stones and thoroughly cover it with more hot stones and timber.

If you follow the following directions closely you ought to come out all right, and be able to give your camp variety as well as good cooking.

**CLEANING FISH.**—As soon as your fish comes out of the water thoroughly clean it, not forgetting to remove the congealed blood that lies along the backbone. Sprinkle with salt and hang up to dry, until required, on a sapling between two trees.

**BOILED FISH.**—Place in a pot, cover it with cold water and drop in about a tablespoonful of salt, if the fish is large. Do not boil too long, or it will fall to pieces.

**FRIED FISH.**—Put fat in your frying pan. When piping hot simply lay your fish in and cook until done, when season with salt and pepper. If you wish, dredge it with flour of cracker crumbs before placing it in the pan. Another way to fry fish is to make a batter, dip your article into it, then fry in smoking hot fat. As soon as it browns on one side turn it over.

**BATTER.**—Beat up one egg, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of melted butter.

**BROILED FISH.**—A pleasant change is to broil your fish open, lay it on a broiler and baste with melted butter.

**PLANKED FISH.**—Split the fish open and nail it to a small board. Season with pepper and salt. See that the stones of your oven are at red white heat. Put in your fish, put board or pan over top, cover your oven and bake until done.

**WILD DUCK.**—Wrap the duck, feathers and all, closely in mud or damp paper. Heat in the game, cover closely and when your bird is done you will find the mud covering will break away, taking the feathers with it, and leaving the bird ready to eat.

Any of the frying recipes already given may be used for game or fowl.

**EGGS AND BACON.**—Cut thin slices of bacon and fry. Do not put any fat in the pan; there is enough in the meat. When done enough draw to one side of the pan, and break your eggs into the bacon fat.

After you take the eggs out you can slice potatoes and put them in. As soon as they brown nicely they are done. If you have not enough fat left in the pan for them drop in a little butter or lard.

**OMELET.**—Beat four eggs just enough to blend the yolks and whites. Add and mix up about four tablespoonfuls of water and a dessertspoonful of butter. Put a little butter in the frying pan. As soon as it is sizzling hot drop in the mixture. When it begins to set, put a knife under it, and tip the pan so that the raw portion can run on the hot pan. As soon as sufficiently set, season with salt and pepper, fold over and serve.

You can make any sort of omelet from this recipe by adding before folding over, chopped ham, chopped dried beef, shredded fish, squash, etc.

**POACHED EGGS.**—Put just a little water in the frying pan. When it boils break the eggs carefully into it. As soon as they set, gently throw the water over the yolk until a sort of white film forms. Do not cook too long, or the yolk will become hard.

**SCRAMBLED EGGS.**—Break and beat up the eggs thoroughly, add a little water or milk, if you like. Put a little butter in your frying pan, and with a spoon gently lift and drop the mixture until it is done.

**RICE.**—Put some water in a pot. When it is boiling and bubbling very hard, gradually drop in the dry rice. The grains will swell and burst open, and you will have a delicious dish to serve with meat, fish or game.

By flavoring with cinnamon or nutmeg, or adding flavoring if you happen to have any, or with the addition of any canned or stewed fruit, you will have a simple and delicious dessert. With a very little trouble you can have a custard for it by just boiling together a little milk, butter and eggs. The latter beaten up well before being added to the milk.

**CEREALS.**—Any cereal may be simply cooked by following the recipe given for rice. If you have any left over form it into cakes. Put a little butter in the frying pan and when the cakes are cooked serve them with syrup or fruit.

be cooked in this way: Pears, currants, cherries, berries, cranberries, etc.

If you do not want to watch the pot and stir it to prevent it from burning, a handy idea to take along with you is two tin cans fitting into one another and each having a lid. Fill the lower can with water. In the upper one put your fruit, etc. There will be no danger of the food scorching, unless the water boils away in the lower vessel.

If the pot in which you set the can with the fruit is very large, then drop a few stones in the bottom, on which place the

other pot, and put a large stone on top of the smaller can, to keep it down in the water.

**VEGETABLES.**—If you can procure fresh vegetables they can be cooked very easily by peeling and pouring over them hot water. Add about a dessertspoonful of salt in a pan; when melted add a can of peas. Season with pepper and salt and cook for 10 minutes.

**POTATOES.**—Potatoes can be cooked in the hot ashes of your fire. Any you have left over you can slice, add onions cut up and vinegar,

pepper and salt, and you will have an excellent potato salad.

**CORN.**—Take a long stick, sharpen the end and insert it into an ear of corn. Hold it before your camp fire and roast it with butter, pepper and salt.

**PEAS.**—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan; when melted add a can of peas. Season with pepper and salt and cook for 10 minutes.

**BREAD.**—Blend together one quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Rub into it half a cup of lard and butter well mixed. Knead into

dough with a little milk. Form into a loaf and let it rise. Then put it into a pan with another turned over the top, large enough to admit of its rising. Or between two pieces of birch bark and put it in your oven of hot stones. If you have a regular baking oven form the dough into small rolls.

**COFFEE.**—Have the pot clean and dry. Put into it a tablespoonful of coffee for each person. Let the pot get hot, then add a cupful of boiling water for each person.

**TEA.**—Put sufficient tea in the pot. Have the water boiling hard and pour over the leaves. See that it does not boil.

## RETURN OF CORA BAKER, NOW MRS. AZBY CHOUTEAU, ONCE A FAMOUS TO ST. LOUIS BELLE.

THE first woman ever honored with the title, "Belle of St. Louis," is coming back to St. Louis to live.

She was Miss Cora Baker. She is now Mrs. Azby Chouteau.

Twenty years ago Cora Baker was considered the most beautiful woman in St. Louis. As belle she was succeeded by Nellie Hazeltine.

At the first Velled Prophet Ball they were the most admired women in the exclusive throng, which was then bidden to the famous fall festivity. Both married not many months apart, and since her marriage Mrs. Chouteau has lived in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Chouteau is still a very handsome woman with fresh youthful color and the vivacity of a girl. Slender in figure, her carriage is queenly and the poise of her head classic.

She is a lineal descendant of Henry Clay and of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, and through her husband's family belongs to that branch of the Chouteaus who settled the World's Fair city.

Her tastes are literary although she is not herself a writer. She was born in New Orleans, where her father and uncle, Page M. Baker and Marlon Baker, the founders of the Times-Herald, still reside.

Mrs. Chouteau's half brother, Mr. George Ridenbough, one of the handsomest men of Southern California, married about a year ago Miss Helen Eaton, the beautiful daughter of the mayor of Los Angeles.

In the far West, as well as here, in the town of her girlhood days, Mrs. Chouteau always occupied the position of a leader in society. Some years ago, in California, she became a convert to the Catholic religion, which is that of her husband and his family.

Some delightful entertainments, midsummer in character, have been given to Mrs. Chouteau since her arrival in St. Louis.



MRS. AZBY CHOUTEAU WHO WAS CORA BAKER



# BELGIUM TO ANNEX THE CONGO FREE STATE

King Leopold Is the Sovereign Owner of an Unique Colony Which He Wishes to Give to His Country, but His Gift Is Not Welcome by All of His Subjects.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 1. Special Correspondents of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**K**ING LEOPOLD II is again trying to induce the Belgian Parliament to consent to the annexation of the Congo Free State in South Central Africa.

The question is now under discussion in the House of Representatives, and it is believed that at last the wishes of the King will be carried out.

As at present constituted the Congo Free State is an absolute monarchy. King Leopold II being the sole arbiter of his African subjects' destinies. The government of the Free State in its present form is, however, only temporary; since, according to the convention of 1890, Belgium has the right to annex the state.

King Leopold has, moreover, bequeathed the state to Belgium, in the event of his death before the question of annexation is voted upon by the Belgian Parliament. If, contrary to all probability, the Belgian Chambers were to refuse the royal legacy, it would be difficult to say who would become the next sovereign of the State, though this question can be settled by King Leopold himself.

If he bequeaths the Congo to his successor—presumably Prince Albert, the King's nephew, son of the Count of Flanders—his successor must, before accepting the gift, be authorized to do so by Parliament.

The Free State is, therefore, at present, King Leopold's personal property. The annexation of the Congo to Belgium as a colony would be an affair of the utmost importance, both for the Free State and for Belgium, which would thus become a great colonial power.

The existing commercial and industrial situation in the Free State is clearly set forth in the recently published official government reports of the subject.

When the Belgians first explored the regions of the Lower Congo the only articles of export from the district were palm oil, coconuts and ivory. But now that the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, which will carry freight at low rates, is open to traffic, a greater number of other products will be exported.

The figures relating to the ivory trade in the Free State are significant. According to the latest statistics the annual production of ivory in the world is about 300 tons, of which 800 tons is derived from Africa. It may, in fact, be said that, with the exception of a small stock of fossilized ivory derived from India and Siberia, the entire output of ivory comes from the dark continent.

Half a century ago all this African ivory came from Egypt and Zanzibar, but today the Congo Free State holds the first rank among ivory producing countries.

In 1899 no less than 370 tons were exported to Europe, this being more than half the total African output. The Antwerp ivory market, which was started on July 31, 1888, with a sale of 15 tons, surpassed the Liverpool market in 1890 and the London market in 1895.

The Antwerp ivory market is today by far the most important in the world. Four great public sales are held there every year, at the beginning of February, May, August and November.

The Congo ivory, as, indeed, all African ivory, is far more highly prized than the Asiatic product. It is harder, of a finer grain, lends itself more easily to workmanship and has fewer fissures.

The tusks of Congo elephants are as a rule very large and weigh on an average 60 pounds. Some of them are of extraordinary size. At the Brussels Exhibition a pair of tusks were shown each of which weighed 156 pounds.

Herds of wild elephants are still extremely numerous in the immense virgin forests of Central Congo. The natives hunt these animals more on account of their flesh, which the negroes greatly appreciate, than for their tusks. But only a small proportion of the ivory annually exported from the Congo is taken directly from newly killed animals.

Thus, during 1899, of the 23,985 tusks sold on the Antwerp market, 8339 alone came from freshly killed animals, the remaining 21,446 tusks being what the natives term "dead ivory."

For centuries the aborigines have been collecting elephant tusks, which they considered as having little intrinsic value, but useful as articles of exchange. The Karthoum merchants were the first to discover these hidden reserves of ivory, first in the region of the Upper Nile, in the district of Bah-el-Ghazal.

Later on the Zanzibar traders pushed on to Katanga, and thence to the very heart of the Congo, with the result that the ivory trade soon became the principal industry of the country.

By a decree passed in 1890 elephant hunting is forbidden throughout the territory of the Free State without special permission from the government. The carcasses of all animals killed in violation of this law are confiscated by the state.

The great future wealth of the Congo, however, will not be ivory, but India rubber. The rubber trade in the Free State is a recent one. About forty years ago a first European who settled in the lower Congo regions began to export India rubber in small quantities.

It was only in 1886 that the Belgians turned their attention to the great rubber forests of the Upper Congo. Since then the development of the rubber industry has been such that the Free State now holds the first place among the rubber-producing countries of Africa, with an annual output of more than 8000 tons.

The commonest species of rubber plant in the Free State is the *Landolphia*, which produces a first class grade of rubber. But there are several other varieties of rubber trees in the Upper Congo, among them being the *Kikakala* africana, first discovered by Mr. Hennepin in 1884 at Lagos. Other varieties of gutta-percha have lately

been found at Bangaso, Kwango and Wamba.

Concerning the population of Congo Free State, about which so much discussion has taken place of late, it is not easy to obtain exact figures. As far back as 1888, when the means to determine the population on the State were necessarily limited, Elisee Reclus estimated the figure at more than twenty millions.

This estimate is certainly too small. Stanley places the number of inhabitants of the State at twenty-nine millions, and Governor-General Wauls, after visiting the regions of the upper river and obtaining information and statistics on the spot from the government agents, thinks that Stanley's estimate must be considered a minimum.

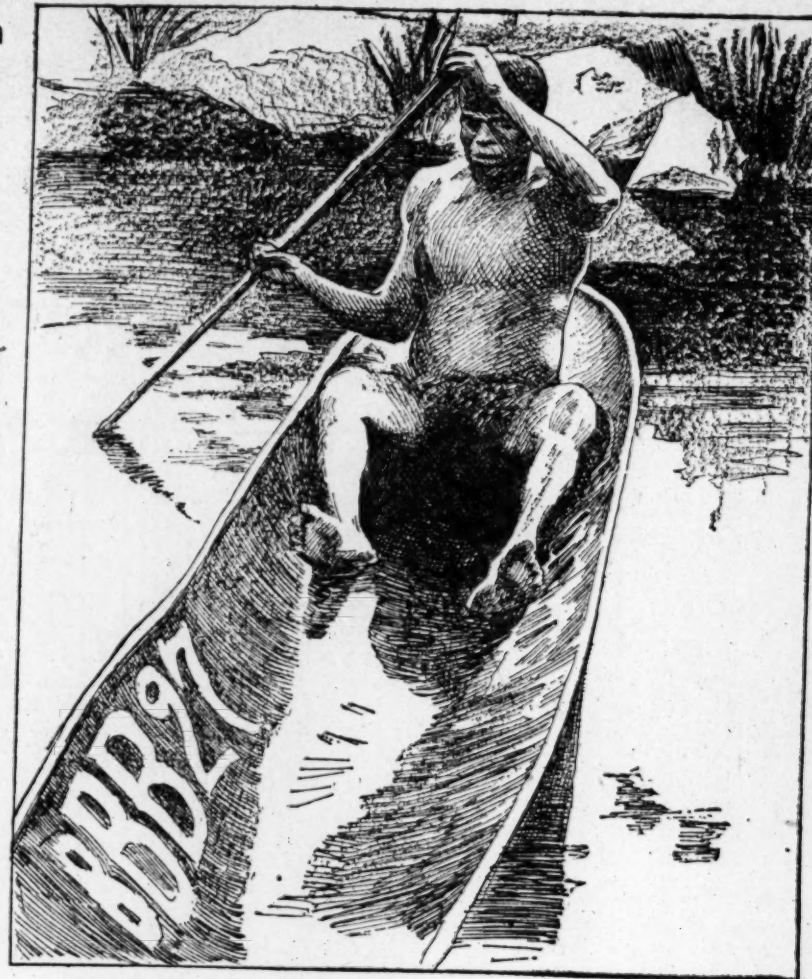
The inhabitants of the Congo are unequally scattered over the territories of the state. Side by side with districts where the population attains an extraordinary density there are regions where the villages are few and far between, and others which are almost uninhabited.

The region of the Falls, from Nkoi to Kimpese, the banks of the Congo river, between the Pool and Bobobo, the Lower Ubangi and certain districts of the Bornu Basin have few inhabitants, while certain regions of the great forest, notably the basin of the Lopot, have a dense population, and there are others between Basoko and the Falls which Stanley and Dhanis found uninhabited.

According to the explorer Costermans, the country extending between the Pool and the Kwango is thickly populated. In the district of Lankuri are found the largest villages in the Free State; one of them, Ntombolo, has, so Major Parmenter says, a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants. From these several estimates it is concluded that the Free State has an average population of 12 inhabitants a square kilometer.

The Congo negroes, with few exceptions, adapt themselves easily to civilization, and make excellent workmen, provided they are kindly treated. The history of the Congo railway from Matadi to Leopoldville is in itself proof sufficient of the adaptability of the Congo negro to the habits of civilized life.

It took no less than five years to build the first 24 miles of the railroad. During



Native of the Upper Congo in his canoe.

these five years the negro laborers employed were treated with extreme harshness, practically like slaves, the whip and rattan being used freely by the Belgian overseers.

It was only after the unsatisfactory results of the first five years that the directors of the railway company decided to adopt another system.

From that time on the blacks were no longer treated like slaves, but were put on a level with Belgian laborers, and paid not by the day, but according to the actual amount of labor performed.

Stimulated in this manner by the prospect of gain in proportion to their efforts, the natives then showed what they were really capable of doing, and in four years the remaining 216 miles of the railway were

covered, as against 24 miles for the first five years. This astonishing contrast can only be explained by the difference in the two methods of treating the laborers, for the difficulties in building the road were the same throughout.

Henceforth, after the successful experiment of the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway Company, it is certain that any great undertaking requiring native labor can be accomplished in the Congo Free State.

This, in itself, is of the utmost importance for the future development of the Upper Congo country. There is now great probability that new means of communication will before long be established throughout that extensive country—the Upper Congo—the area of which is five times that of France.



A rich Congo chief and his two wives before their bungalow.

## MUSCULAR SORENESS MEANS A REAL INJURY

PROFESSOR THEODORE HOUGH, instructor in biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has made a series of experiments which show that muscular soreness is not merely temporary fatigue, but that overexertion causes a real and serious injury and results in the tearing apart of the muscular tissues.

The apparatus used in the determinations of muscular fatigue and soreness is comparatively simple. The movement measured by Prof. Hough has been the flexion of the middle finger of the left hand.

The hand is strapped firmly in a flat position to a rest, palm downward, with straps passing over the back of the hand and the first and third fingers.

A V-shaped notch in the rest permits an up and down movement of the second finger at the joint between the second and third phalanges.

By means of a cord and pulley the downward pull of the finger is exerted against the spring of one of the simple weighing machines ordinarily used by housewives.

Thus only the muscle or set of muscles drawing the finger downward is employed. The muscular effort is specialized further by a metal splint fastened about the finger to restrict the flexion to a single joint and to furnish a fastening for the cord.

A magnifying lever, with its long arm bearing upon a revolving cylinder, records the extension of the spring upon smoked paper.

The experiments cannot fail to impress one with the fact that the fatigue record is a most accurate indication of the working capacity of a muscle, and gives rise to the theory that the cause of ordinary fatigue in a trained muscle is the presence of waste products of activity, which, it may be reasonable to suppose, limit the work done in proportion to their amount.

If the rhythm is slow enough the blood completely removes these waste products in the interval of rest between the contractions and no fatigue appears upon the tracing.

But the tracings have been so mathematically exact that the effect of a slight physiological disturbance, like that caused by the smoking of a cigar, is recorded plainly.

The tests of untrained muscles have resulted very differently. The untrained muscle failed to come to a constant fatigue level, but the height of its contractions continued to diminish to the end of an experiment lasting 20 to 25 minutes.

There was no painful sensation during or immediately after the experiment, but eight hours later the muscle began to feel sore, the soreness reaching its height in 12 hours.

Tracings given by the muscle in this condition were, for the first few minutes, very painful, and the height of contraction against a spring showed a marked diminution of strength even when all the feelings of soreness had passed away.

Little or no power of recovery was noticed upon the changing to a slower rhythm and no improvement was recorded in the working capacity of the muscle so long as daily experiments were made—a most significant fact in its possible application to methods of physical training. Improvement, however, took place as soon as periods of four more days' rest were allowed.

## DECORUM AND DRESS AMONG FILIPINO WOMEN

They Are Neat, Though They Wear No Shoes Except on Holiday Occasions, and They Are Known Throughout the East for Modesty.

COL. CORNELIUS GARDNER, of Michigan, who went to the Philippines as a member of the United States Volunteer Army and is now Gov. of Tayabas Province, tells interesting facts about the women of that country.

He saw them at their best and at their worst and he says that the average of morality and intelligence is high.

By COL. CORNELIUS GARDNER, Governor of the Province of Tayabas, Philippine Islands.

HERE is a decorum among girls and young women in the Philippines which at first sight makes them appear stiff and unyielding. This is especially observable at dances. These remind one of colonial dances and minuet. No girl seems ever to smile, and when she does she acts as if it was a mistake, and must not be misunderstood.

When young women go out they are always accompanied by the mother or the maid, and even when girls promenade together and young men wish to speak to them, they do not take positions at the right or the left, but follow a step behind. Such a thing as a young lady taking a young gentleman's arm except at a dance, is unknown. Even little girls are lady-like in behavior.

We must except Manila when describing the habits or customs of the people of these islands, just as we should also except Havana in describing the Cuban people, because large cities and capitals are not truthful exponents of the interior, where the majority of the population lives. Many travelers visit Manila only, with its heterogeneous population of Asiatics, Europeans and fortune-seeking Americans, and receive a very erroneous impression of the Filipino people. The people in Manila, of course, dress better and more in accord with western style than people in the provinces do. It looks as if the Filipino wears his shirt on the outside of his trousers, but if it is explained that what we call a shirt is really an evolution of the white cotton blouse, such as officers wear in hot climates, the customs and the garment are at once understood. The front of the garment, much like the blouse worn by the French peasant, is often pleated like shirts with pleated bosoms, and in this way the civilian is distinguished from the military man.

Wool is seldom worn. There is a reason why there are mats, not carpets, on the floors; bamboo screens and shades, not curtains in windows; why people wear cotton, not wool. It is the climate.

White is the universal color for the well-

to-do. If not white then pure black, the latter for church occasions and funerals. Women promenade, go to church and march in the numerous funeral processions bareheaded. I have not seen a woman wear a hat in this province.

The long hair, which is black in color and reaches nearly to the ground, is by the better class of women worn pompously and elaborately done up in a coil on the head.

The usual dress for women whether at church or in processions, has a narrow rain which is carried in the left hand, a jacket of nipa cloth, somewhat like a Mexican jacket, and a shoulder scarf of lace starched and pinned at the bosom, veil, not to cover the face, but to hang suspended back of the head from the coil of hair. Very seldom, and only on the greatest occasions, do women wear shoes; all wear toe slippers, with which they shuffle along in a peculiar gait, being unable at any time to lift the foot from the slipper.

Women of the lower classes go barefooted, while in every other respect they are neatly and artistically dressed. As it rains almost every day for many months, and as water stands everywhere, one is really much drier barefooted than with shoes and stockings on.

Yet Filipino women are exceedingly modest. It is the custom of the country, and no one takes any notice of it. They are a very clean people, and, like the Somalis, great bathers. The numerous mountain streams or the small cement canals which lead these streams through the towns to furnish water, are the bathing places.

Men and women bathe separately.

## JAVA SUPPLIES

## THE WORLD WITH QUININE

THE island of Java, which is only 673 miles long and about 125 miles wide, and located only three degrees off the equator, now has the distinguished position of supplying practically all the cinchona bark from which the world's supply of quinine is made.

There are about 25,000 acres of this island used in growing cinchona. Here the cinchona grows in all its different stages, beginning with the seed and the little plants just above the ground, to immense forest trees, which have been allowed to grow for nearly half a century, and some of which are 100 feet high, and could not be spanned more than half way round by the embrace of a full-grown man.

The story of the cultivation of cinchona in Java has rather a romantic beginning.

About the middle of the last century the Dutch government concluded that it would try to get some cinchona seed and experiment with the cultivation of this article in the colonies.

To this end they sent to Peru to secure seeds and plants from which they could raise the valuable drug.

A native named Manuel Inera Mamani went to a man named Ledger, who was doing business in Bolivia, and told him that

he had some seed which had been collected from good trees.

Ledger, who was an Englishman, bought the seed from the native—20 pounds in all—and sent them to his brother in London. Ledger in London notified the Dutch government that he had such seed, whereupon they paid him about \$180, and the seeds were sent to Java to be planted.

Something over 20,000 trees grew from these seeds, and a large number of them are still standing. These trees have been allowed to go to seed, and are simply used for their seed, as they are now about 45 years old, and a tree is harvestable at six years.

This seed is planted in what is known as the nurseries, although in that country a nursery does not comprise a glass-covered establishment, as the coldest winter days are like our July, and they have to be covered with leaf shelters to keep off the rays of the sun, rather than to be covered with glass to keep them warm.

Both Ledger seed (the name "Ledger" having been derived from the man Ledger from whom the seed was purchased) and Succirubra or red bark seed are planted, and the Ledger is grafted onto the Succirubra for the reason that the Ledger does not grow well in the soil, while the red bark tree prospers and flourishes, though it does not contain much quinine.

It will be seen, then, that it was a very wise procedure to graft the rich Ledger top onto the poor Succirubra root, and as a result as high as 17 per cent of quinine sulphate has been gotten from the bark of such combinations.

## TERRY M'GOVERN'S SECOND LESSON FOR BOYS.

EXERCISES IN PREPARATION FOR DUMB BELL WORK.



TERRY M'GOVERN, champion featherweight pugilist of the world, tells boys how they may become strong and active by a series of simple exercises. He has already outlined a course of breathing and calisthenic movements and he is now taking his young pupils to the points where they will be ready to use Indian clubs and dumb bells.

By TERRY M'GOVERN, Champion Featherweight Pugilist of the World.

I AM now paying particular attention to the back and side muscles. By extending the arms straight out from the shoulders and working the body from

side to side, bringing it almost at right angles with the floor, the muscles of the side are called into active play. A continuation of this form of exercise will harden them considerably. Close attention must also be paid to the shoulders and biceps. Swinging the arms freely when walking helps the shoulder muscles of growing boys to some extent, but there are other

ways of getting at these muscles. Raise the elbows until they are parallel, or as nearly so as possible, with the shoulders, keeping the fists tightly clenched and the whole body under a high nervous tension.

Keep the arms in this position for about ten seconds, and then move them down slowly until the elbows touch the body,

raising and lowering them again at intervals of about ten seconds.

About 15 minutes of this exercise, taken twice a day, will soon make the shoulders and biceps strong and hard, and when we get them in that condition we'll begin with the more violent form of exercise with which the muscles of the back will come into prominence.



# THE HAVASUPAI, OR "TALL MEN" OF THE GRAND CANYON.

Unique Tribe of Indians Who Live in an Isolated Retreat, Where the Water Is Bad but Their Enemies Cannot Reach Them.

By ELIZABETH T. MILLS.

IN the northwestern part of Arizona, high up where the Grand Canyon comes into the Territory, and in that section called Cataract Canyon, there dwells now a race of Indians which, in some respects, resemble the Apaches of the farther southwest, yet in most ways are very different. Both have the same general cast of features, with high cheek bones, straight nose, firm chin, and both are of an angular build.

There is, however, great difference in the language they speak. One cannot understand the other, and in stature the Apaches do not approach the size of their kinsmen. With these the women are nearly as tall as the men, and the men are so much greater in stature than those of other tribes that they are called by them "Tall men."

This tribe is known as the Havasupai tribe, and is a branch of the great human family which is found freely distributed, with different dialects, throughout the extreme southwest of Colorado and on to the Gulf of California.

It embraces the Yuma, Maricopa, Havasupai, Mojave and Walapai tribes, all of which are sometimes called Apache, with the other terminations added, as, Apache Mojave or Apache Yuma. The word Apache means "fighting men," and is said by George Bird Grinnel, in his book on "The Indians of Today," not to be limited in application to any particular tribe, properly speaking; yet in general the name is given to those more fierce and warlike tribes of the farther Southwest.

The Havasupais are more peaceable, and if let alone will live in quiet, and raise their small crops of fruit and grain with great regularity and care. They will, on the other hand, when thoroughly aroused, go to the extreme limits of cruelty in wreaking vengeance on their enemies. They are quite set, too, in their habits of living, and do not take kindly to innovations in the way of food. As there are no fish in the Cataract Creek, and those found further down at the mouth of the great ravine are seldom seen by their people who, indeed, have no knowledge of how to catch them, they will not eat any kind of fish. Chickens and eggs, for similar reasons, are also tabooed; but roast burro or horse never fails to afford a feast. Pork is forbidden, and the Indian agency people had quite a time to induce them to touch potatoes; though the young people were more easily converted to the new bill of fare than the older. They raise peas, beans and corn.

There is a strange coincidence revealed in the method of irrigation in vogue with these people, and that of the early Spanish fathers of the Mission times. They are practically identical, yet the tribes do not speak one word of Spanish, nor is there a trace, even, of an old mission anywhere in their vicinity. It seems strange that they should have been able to acquire this advantage in the way of industrial progress without also acquiring some of the Spanish ways of speech or dress; yet there is absolutely nothing of the kind with which to identify the coincident facts.

The ideas of justice among these people are most summary and terrible, even to the punishments that are inflicted upon dumb animals. If a burro steals anything, he is marked by having his ears clipped, and in some cases taken quite off; and a dog who has earned this unenviable reputation is tied around the mouth with a stout cord fastened very tight. He is then turned loose and allowed to go about thus muzzled until he is nearly dead of starvation. When the thong is removed the dog wails in the skin and flesh leaves a gray streak when healed over, and the animal is branded forever as a thief dog.

They have also another, and rather more curious and ingenious than human method to keep coons and coyotes away from their tents at night. They take a dog out into the field and string him up by the fore legs, leaving the hind ones so they can just touch the ground. The poor beast howls all night, and thus alarms the predatory "varmints" that may be prowling about. The Indian goes placidly to sleep, lulled by the mule of his dog's cries, well knowing that the hours of the animal's misery and suspense are the means of preservation of his provisions and that of his neighbors.

The Havasupai, however, labors under a great disadvantage as to both his crops and his health, because of the impurity of the water he has to use. The water is so thoroughly impregnated with lime, as it comes from the great lime beds of the Colorado and along the Grand, and on through the Cataract Canyon, that its use is almost suicidal. The teeth of these Indians, in contrast to those of all other known tribes, are very poor; the water affects their eyes also. In time it gives them kidney and bladder troubles, to which the majority of them succumb.

One of the oldest members of the tribe now living is Capt. Burro, who advances to meet the visitor to his village, with his old, weather-beaten face still further wrinkled by a smile of welcome, and says, by way of introduction: "Maybe so—you give Capt. Burro—litty tobacc."

If he receives a liberal donation, his old eyes twinkle under the heavy black brows; those straight-lined eyelids that incline so much of tenacity and feeling. He then blandly inquires you further: "Maybe so you catch 'em match?"

When this has been supplied, if you linger long you will find him to still further demands; just as long as you supply, you may continue to give and do for him. The squaws are, unfortunately, no less attentive in this regard to strangers and visitors than are the bucks; but the latter generally read the better harvest for whatever their women get they take it away from them that is, if it happens to strike their fancy.

"Midgempop" is a favorite greeting of demand and entreaty from the squaws, and means in our language "20 cents."

Near where the Indian village widens out beyond the Cataract Canyon, there is a lake well remembered by the oldest members of the tribe. From Capt. Burro you can see the details of the great Apache attack, and how his tribe met them so silently. It seems that a number of squaws had gone up the Walapai trail to gather yucca root, from which they make a kind of soap of superior quality. They were happily engaged in their work, chatting to each other some ways apart, for in that calm, still air sounds carry well even to great distances.

They were very happy, no doubt, glad to be free for a while from the dominion of their bucks; gossiping, possibly, and telling the most interesting bits of family news and all that makes life dear to the average housewife, little dreaming of any danger. It is true, they were two miles or more away from the village; but what of that, a papoose would be safe in that vicinity, for were not their greatest enemies far away toward the great river of the sea? What need of worry? Suddenly a wild whoop was heard; the foremost squaw was seized and killed right before the very eyes of the others. They were so paralyzed that they could neither scream nor run, all except one fat squaw, the least agile in fact of any who were present.

Down the trail she fled, her fat sides shaking with the speed as well as the fear of certain death; on she lumbered, and at every jump she gave out a fresh cry to alarm the whole village.

"The Apache, the Apache! Help! help! help! The Apache!"

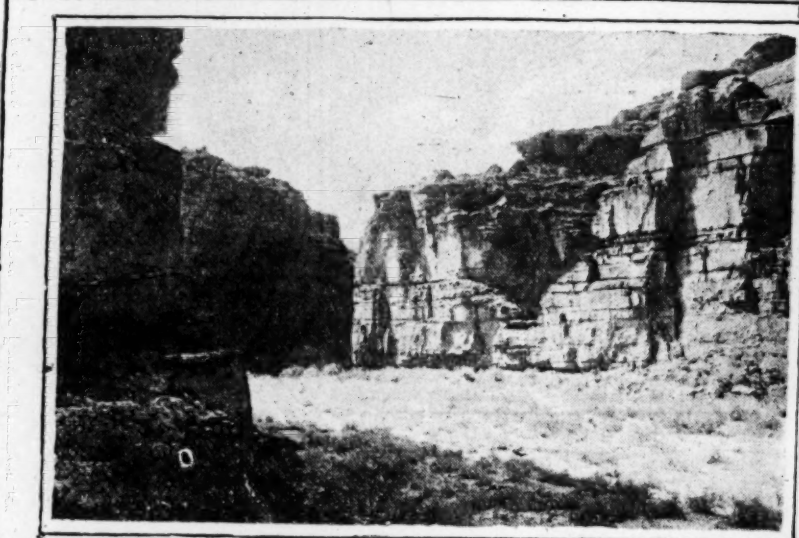
The Apache, it seems, had not come down upon the Havasupais for the express purpose of an attack; that was not their original intention when they started out. They were out hunting, had wandered further to the north than they had thought of going; and when they found that they were upon the tracks of the enemy they could not resist the instincts of the chase to still further pursue some game of a human kind, especially when it was of so unassuming character.

First and innocent blood could not satisfy them; down the trail they plunged, seeking for further excitement and adventure; and they got it; rather more than they had bargained for. The now thoroughly alarmed village was ready to meet them. They found the hillside, down where the river takes a bend, and just opposite the two great pinnacles of red sandstone called the "Indian Gods," very well fortified. Here, on the best side of the stream, where they could look down upon and charge at their foes from behind the hastily-constructed rock fortress, were the Havasupais. An Indian knows intuitively the best points of vantage in a country. Nature teaches him the strategic points of a mountainside; and he goes to them somewhat after the manner in which water seeks its level. The more peaceable tribe was no exception to this rule, even though they had not such a reputation for fighting as the Apaches, who were held in the greatest respect and fear by all who knew of them. The Apache is not afraid to fight anyone; yet the Havasupai, when attacked, was ready to defend himself; and not only this, but also to deal out summary justice to his attacking enemy.

They fought fiercely and well, and the ground still has many marks of the battle—huge boulders thrown and thousands of arrow heads. They conquered the attacking force, and in turn attacked them and captured a large number of their men. These they took up the trail, after the others had retreated and fled far back; up the same trail where their own women lay bleeding and massacred, and on to the cliff, they led the now shrieking Apaches.



THE TWO INDIAN GODS—WHERE BATTLE TOOK PLACE.



WHERE APACHES WERE DROPPED OFF.



WHERE THE SQUAWS WERE.

HAVASUPAI SQUAW.

## HARMLESS TORNADOES PROMISED

Ohio Inventor Thinks He Has Discovered a Means For Saving Life and Property From Storms.

RUSHSVLVANIA, O., July 5.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PROF. J. G. SUTTON of this city has devised a means which, he believes, will conquer the dreaded tornado.

He says he can make windstorms harmless by putting up tornado poles in districts where storms are most frequent.

Prof. Sutton's theory is that windstorms of the magnitude of tornadoes never occur except in regions where there is either metal or water under the surface of the ground.

These substances beneath the earth act like wires to carry the electrical current which is constantly being absorbed by the earth.

His theory is that tornadoes never occur except where these subsurface conductors are overcharged. A great rush of electrical energy comes toward the earth seeking a way to escape. The underground conductors, being already overcharged, cannot carry it off. It is then thrown back from the earth with great violence and a tornado results.

Since a summary of his plan: Along the line of some of our overcharged subsurface conductors, it is easy to see that, if metal rods were arranged, reaching from the overcharged subsurface conductors high into the air, in such a way that they could not be torn down by the winds, and at the same time were numerous enough to answer as discharging points for the stored-up electricity, then tornadoes would be diminished both in number and severity.

The earth, if provided with such metal points, would not, like the ball, long retain its charge, and consequently, there would be no overcharging of subsurface conductors. Imagine a country thus protected by tall, thin, tapered rods, reaching up 100 feet or more into the air. We would see more or less funnel-shaped clouds passing along the tops of the rods, but seldom, if ever, dipping down to the earth.

If it should be decided to select a definite path along the line of some of our overcharged subsurface conductors, it is easy to see that, if metal rods were arranged, reaching from the overcharged subsurface conductors high into the air, in such a way that they could not be torn down by the winds, and at the same time were numerous enough to answer as discharging points for the stored-up electricity, then tornadoes would be diminished both in number and severity.

given territory were connected by some system of artificial nonconductors, and then if the positive electricity were led off, by means of a large conductor, to negative earth, it would relieve the overcharged territory of its surplus electricity and thus prevent the pending tornado.

It is known that earth currents are ever present, and that they move from north to south. Now, if a number of the earth's natural conductors of positive electricity in the north latitudes were joined in circuit to the negative conductors of the south latitudes by conductors of less resistance than is offered by the natural subsurface conductors, the current would naturally select the artificial conductor, and the great dynamo of nature might be utilized for commercial purposes.

At the same time, the great tornado, deprived of the terrific forces at its back, would cease to exist.

## WIVES SOLD FOR \$50

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 5.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL agents do a thriving business in the great coal region of Pennsylvania.

They sell wives to the miners for \$50 each.

The wives are brought from Hungary and Poland. They do not become acquainted with their husbands until they reach the mining settlements.

Most of the weddings are happy and the miners like the system.

As soon as the agent knows that an unmarried miner has \$100 or \$200 saved he begins to talk matrimony to him. Life is good in the coal country, but not a bachelor's life.

## HOT WEATHER DRINKS

Novelties in Mixtures and Recipes for Some Beverages That Are Well Known.

THE summer drink, like everything else, goes through a process of evolution. The refreshing beverages of 1901 are not like those of 1900.

Noted mixers are constantly trying new experiments and the public gets the benefit of the discomfort, according to the success or failure of these researches.

The newest of summer drinks is the gin sour. It is a delight to the eye, as well as to the palate. Here is the recipe:

Into a long thin glass squeeze the juice of half a lemon. Pour in one jigger of Old Tom gin. Drop into the mixture one cherry and one strawberry, sweeten to taste with powdered sugar and fill the glass with seltzer. The cherry will sink to the bottom of the glass, while the strawberry will float on the surface. It is a glint of red at the top and bottom of the new drink which gives it its indescribable beauty.

The fruit is not purely ornamental, either, as the quick circulation of the carbonated water carries the flavor of the strawberry and the cherry through the mixture.

Another drink differs from the classic gin rickey in the use of lemon instead of lime juice, the introduction of sugar and the addition of the fruit. It is also served in a larger glass than the rickey.

Here are some of the new ways of making summer drinks with old names and some of the new concoctions not known before this season.

GIN FIZZ.—Juice of half a lemon, spoonful of powdered sugar, jigger of gin, shaven ice and a dash of brandy. Shake well and fill the glass with vichy water.

MINT JULEP.—One lump of loaf sugar in an old-fashioned cut-glass tumbler; one tablespoonful of water to dissolve the sugar; one jigger of whiskey. Fill the glass with cracked ice. Shake well, add two strawberries, one bit of pineapple, one cut of orange, one tablespoonful of good brandy and four sprigs of mint, two on either side of the glass.

BRANDY SMASH.—One lump of sugar in a glass tumbler; tablespoonful of water; one large drink of brandy. Fill the glass with crushed ice, shake well and top off with five sprigs of mint.

BIJOU COCKTAIL.—Orange bitters, one-half Tom gin and one-half grand mariner, stir in ice.

HAMBOO COCKTAIL.—Orange bitters, one-half French vermouth, one-half sherry, frappe.

COFFEE COCKTAIL (in claret glass).—One-half spoonful sugar, one pony brandy, one pony port wine, yolk of one egg, frappe and strain.

CLOVER CLUB COCKTAIL.—White of one egg, juice of one-half lemon, dash raspberry syrup, one drink Plymouth gin, frappe.

third Italian vermouth, two-thirds Gordon gin, frappe, an olive.

EMPERESS COCKTAIL.—Orange bitters, one-half Italian chartreuse, one small egg, fill glass with dandelion.

PRINCETON COCKTAIL.—Orange bitters, two-thirds jigger Tom gin, stir in ice, strain, fill with seltzer.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—One pony raspberry syrup, one jigger claret, one lump ice, one bottle lemon soda.

SNOWBALL.—White of one egg, one teaspoonful sugar, one jigger rye whiskey, shake well in ice, one bottle ginger ale.

PEACHBLOW (in fizz glass).—Juice of one-half lemon, juice one-half peach, one-half teaspoonful sugar, one jigger Tom gin, shake, strain and fizz with carbonic water.

CASCADE (in goblet).—One pony casses, one jigger French vermouth, fizz with seltzer.

MONT BLANC (in goblet).—One pony brandy, one jigger absinthe, white of egg, shake, strain and fizz with seltzer.

PUNCH UNIVERSAL.—Two tablespoonsful sugar, juice of two lemons, juice of one orange, one pony Jamaica rum, one pony brandy, one bottle soda, one quart chubbis and serve with fruit.

All of these drinks have for their foundation the contents of the cup that not only cheers, but inebriates.

The soft drinks have kept pace with the intoxicants. Some of the latest are:

FRUIT FOUNTAIN.—Put in a glass punch bowl half a pound of red cherries and half a pound of white cherries, one ounce of pineapple cut in small pieces, one ounce of sliced cut orange, one ounce of pure lemon juice, quarter of an ounce of pure strawberry juice, quarter of a pint of strawberries cut in halves, add a gill of shaved ice. Sweeten with powdered sugar and fill the bowl with carbonated water.

PARIS SANGAREE.—One ounce of port wine, one ounce of Jamaica ginger, one ounce of orange syrup and a dash of blackberry syrup. Mix with plain cream and add carbonated water.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—One-half pint of fresh cream in a tumbler. Add two ounces of prepared chocolate syrup and charge with carbonated water.

A DENTIST TO WOMEN

REMEMBER, if you wish to keep young, that the dentist is your best friend.

Run floss between the teeth before cleaning them at night and rinse the mouth with hydrozone or any other good antiseptic wash.

## NEW SOUTH AFRICAN VEGETABLES

Additions to Our Bill-of-Fare Which Have Been Made by the Enterprise of Caterers to Epicures.

MARITAGULA, crosse, roselle—sounds like Volapuk, doesn't it? But it is not. These are only the names of some of the new vegetables and fruits which have recently been introduced into this country.

Maritagula comes from South Africa. It is a fruit. In appearance it greatly resembles a big red cherry, only the maritagula is much larger and more oblong in shape than the more familiar fruit.

This fruit has been known in South Africa for some years. The most delicious of jams are said to be made out of it and South African housewives praise it extravagantly.

When Americans first discovered the maritagula it was imported into this country either on ice or in the shape of preserves.

Now, however, it has been found that the new fruit will grow equally as well in Florida and California, and farmers are raising it in these states at a profit. The new fruit grows on a thorny, hedge-like bush. After the bush bears fruit once the care of the plant is easy. It is said to be even more hardy than the orange.

Rosella is another "new one." It grows successfully in Florida. Its native place is the West Indies. It is used for the purpose of making jelly. The rosella grows like a small cotton bush and its blossoms resemble those of the cotton plant.

There is now established in Florida a canning factory which puts up the fruit from about ten acres of ground. It is said to be much like currant jelly, and the fruit itself is, on the current order, Rosella is being cultivated to some extent in California.

The Japanese vegetable, crosse, greatly resembles salify, or oyster plant, the difference being that the new vegetable is the more delicate. Crosse is fried used as a salad for pickling and in other ways. This plant grows most abundantly, one acre producing as much as four tons. It is said to be very nourishing, and its easy cultivation in tropic climates will make it a popular table delicacy before many years.

The melon pawpaw is another new fruit. Its color is light yellow, and resembles in size and appearance the ordinary cantaloupe. It grows on a small palm-like tree. It is eaten in tropic climates as the principal part of a meal. In taste this new fruit is said to resemble apple-sauce.

The melon pawpaw is used in medicine as a digestive remedy. The leaves and fruit of the pawpaw are crushed and the result-

tant liquid is made into a remedy called "papain."

American women are now using a new Chinese vegetable, known in its native country as the pe-tai, which resembles lettuce. Its flavor is very delicate, and it is taking the place of lettuce on aristocratic tables.

Chinese watermelons, Japanese plums, Chinese cucumbers and other things from far-away lands are finding favor in this country. At a dinner given by a well-known New York society woman recently it was estimated that there were on the table not less than ten different kinds of fruit and vegetables which had never been used in this country before.

## FISH A FARM PRODUCT

THE United States fish commission is advocating the raising of fish on farms when water can be obtained, either in natural or artificial ponds.

George M. Bowers, the fish commissioner, believes that if every farmer who could do so, would raise his own fish, either for his own consumption or for the market, a permanent and profitable industry would soon be established.

This is the method employed by the Japanese, who have developed this industry to a profitable extent.

The farmer, Mr. Bowers thinks, could raise fish for market as profitably as chickens, pork and grain. It does not require a large area of ground surface, although the fish require a certain number of cubic feet of water. Mr. Bowers believes that on farms in the interior fish ponds can be created wherever there is access to a running stream or springs.

The fresh water fish pond involves only a little digging, the erection of wire screens to prevent the fish from escaping, and a supply of vegetable and animal life to furnish the fish with food, plant life being more desirable for young fish especially.

After the pond has been stocked with fish, which the United States fish commission with gladly furnish, it will require no more attention to look after the welfare of the fish than is given to strawberries or vegetable beds. Where a pond can be fed from a running stream it is to be preferred.

It was thus secured a small lake of pure spring water, shaded partially by a grove of trees. The fish are fed night and morning on scraps from the kitchen and table.

The pond was stocked by the fish commissioner and after two years it has yielded about 50 pounds of good, marketable fish annually.



# A. H. HAEBERLE, A ST. LOUIS TEACHER IN SANTIAGO, CHILI, CROSSES THE ANDES

He Tells the Story of His Interesting Journey, Which Is Illustrated by Photographs Taken by Him and Loaned to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ARMINIUS H. HAEBERLE, a young St. Louisan, has spent the last three years in Chili as one of the instructors in the Instituto Ingles, or English Institute, at Santiago.

During his vacations he has traveled about the adjoining country and made many interesting trips. On one occasion he visited the Island of Fernandez, famed as the island on which Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked. He made this trip on a Chilean man-of-war.

More recently he made a journey across the Andes into the Argentine Republic to visit the parents of two of his pupils. Of this trip he has written an interesting account for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Haeberle, or Prof. Haeberle, as he is known in Chili, is a son of Rev. Dr. L. Haeberle, president of Eden College, on the St. Charles Rock road in St. Louis County, and a brother of Dr. Frederick H. Haeberle of 1912 St. Louis avenue, a well-known North St. Louis physician. He is 26 years old.

In 1896 he was graduated at Washington University, St. Louis. The following year he was instructor in modern languages at St. Charles College, St. Charles, Mo. The next year he was principal of the public schools at Hermann, Mo.

Then he decided that he wanted to see more of the world and being offered an opportunity to go to Chili, eagerly accepted it. The Instituto Ingles, where Mr. Haeberle teaches, is patronized by the sons of wealthy Chileans who desire an English education. Prior to its establishment young men desiring such an education were sent to England.

By ARMINIUS H. HAEBERLE, St. Louis Teacher of English in Argentine.

WHEN the invitation was extended to me to spend several months at the house of a wealthy landowner in the northern part of Argentina there was not a minute's hesitation on my part, because this would be a profitable trip for two reasons. It would give me an opportunity to see the beautiful mountain scenery of the Andes and to study the mode of South American travel.

The latter consideration was the more important, inasmuch as the usual way of crossing the mountains is in a party of tourists, under the direction of a guide of the "Compania transandina," who will take you to spend the nights at the hotels along the mountain pass. This may be more agreeable, but affords less opportunity for a close observation of native customs.

I had as traveling companions the two sons of my host. We left Santiago on the 8th of December for the small town of Los Andes, a general starting point for all who wish to use the "Uspallata" pass, the safest one in the north of Chili. Here we expected to find our guide, Montroy, who had been sent to Chili with the necessary mules.

On reaching the town, however, Montroy was not to be seen anywhere.

We were seated at the table in the Hotel Comercial eating our dinner and wondering where our guide might be, when a man with a large sombrero on his head, a "poncho" thrown across his left arm and tremendous spurs on his boots, stepped into the room and addressed us politely, saying he had a message for us from Montroy.

"Padre Montroy," he said, "was here yesterday, but left for a farm near San Felipe (a neighboring town) to procure another saddle, intending to be back this morning. The large bridge, two miles down the road, was destroyed by the strong current of the 'Aconagua,' and it is impossible for him to reach you. You must return by train to San Felipe, where he can meet you."

"No trains to San Felipe," said the ticket agent the next morning. Train communications had been cut off during the night on account of the havoc which the mountain streams were playing everywhere.

Things were beginning to look serious. But by taking a coach part of the way, carrying our baggage for two miles, and overcoming difficulties of every description, we finally reached the neighboring town.

We had employed a "peon" to help us carry our trunks. He accompanied me by carrying our heaviest trunk the entire distance without resting more than twice and then only to readjust his turban. This feat is only an example of the physical strength and endurance of the Chilean "peon." The average "peon," although very lazy when he has a few centavos in his pockets, will work hard all day, if necessary, on a piece of bread in the morning and some beans for his other meals. Most of them are addicted to drink and use bad whiskey that undermines their health. It is surprising, however, that in spite of their mode of living they are endowed with such strength.

We waited in vain for Montroy at the place in San Felipe. But the sudden appearance of the messenger to Los Andes saved us from growing ill-tempered.

He came galloping down the street on a beautiful horse. Even in my anxiety to know something about our guide, I could not help noticing the flashing appearance of animal and rider.

The Chilean horse is small, well proportioned and graceful. The dress of the "huasos" (country people) is odd and romantic.

San Diego wore on this occasion a pointed, broad-brimmed hat, with a heavy cord around it that terminated in large tassels hanging over the rim. A patent leather strap attached to the inner side of the hat rested on his chin, instead of passing under it.

He had on an elegant "manta," from which only the left arm protruded. The tips of his boots rested in large, but fancifully carved stirrups, while his spurs were nickel-plated and of the largest size obtainable.

He showed great surprise at seeing us and brought his mare to a sudden halt with one of those quick jerks of the reins, which is here considered essential to good horsemanship. A Chilean horseman will sometimes ride at full speed towards a wall, and when only a few feet away stop so quickly that one expects rider and horse to dash against it.

San Diego told us that Montroy had found a circuitous road to Los Andes, and had gone there, thinking we could not leave that town, as trains were not running. We sent a messenger after him, and in the evening were successful in having him with us. The next day we were well into the

mountains, enjoying the imposing scenery of the "Uspallata" pass.

There are many waterfalls along the road that leap hundreds of feet down the mountain sides, sometimes resembling silver threads hanging from high precipices and sometimes scattered into clouds of spray where they strike projecting rocks.

The most interesting spot along this pass is "El Salto del Soldado," or the Leap of the Soldier.

According to the legend, a captain of the Chilean army turned traitor during the war of independence. He was pursued into the mountains and, reaching this precipice with his pursuers close behind, gave spurs to his horse and leaped over the mountain side. Horse and rider were immediately killed in the swift current of the Aconagua river.

The place consists of two rock walls, about 20 feet high, that, from a distance, seem to be so close together that one might leap across. On approaching, one finds them to be about 50 feet apart. At the bottom flows the Aconagua river, which rushes through this narrow bed with great swiftness.

Salto del Soldado is the terminus of the railway line. There tourists start their journey across the mountains on mules obtained at the stables of the "Via Longa" company.

Before dark we found a nice camping place, where we decided to stay for the night. Montroy and his little son, Pancho, were soon at work preparing our evening meal, which was done in truly South American fashion.

Stretched out on my blanket I fell asleep at once, but was awakened by a soft "senor" whispered into my ear. It was Pancho, who had prepared "mate" and was handing it to me.

"Mate" is a tea prepared from the herb mate and is a national beverage. I soon felt its stimulating effect and was ready for the "cazuela" (vegetable soup) without which a Chilean meal is incomplete.

It was growing cold and we sat as close as possible to the fire, where we stayed for an hour, smoking and listening to the ghost stories which Montroy told. He shared many of the superstitious beliefs of his race and many of his stories were personal experiences that had taken place during the many years of his mountain travels.

The camp presented an interesting picture in the ruddy glow of the fire. Montroy was dressed in a loose flannel shirt and light moccasins. He is tall and handsome, with quick, observing eyes, so common among the natives of Chili. His knife, stuck into his belt, he uses for all purposes, for cutting the hoofs of his horses, slicing bread and meat, and, if necessary, with no little skill as a weapon of self-defense. It is difficult to find one of his class who does not use his "punal" dextrously and quickly.

When we reached the snow line we found it hard work to proceed, on account of the great amount of snow. At many places the path had not yet been opened. Where the snow was hard we drove our animals over it. At other places we followed natural channels that had been formed by the melting of snow.

It requires no little skill and experience to select the safest places, where there is no danger of striking soft and treacherous snow beds.

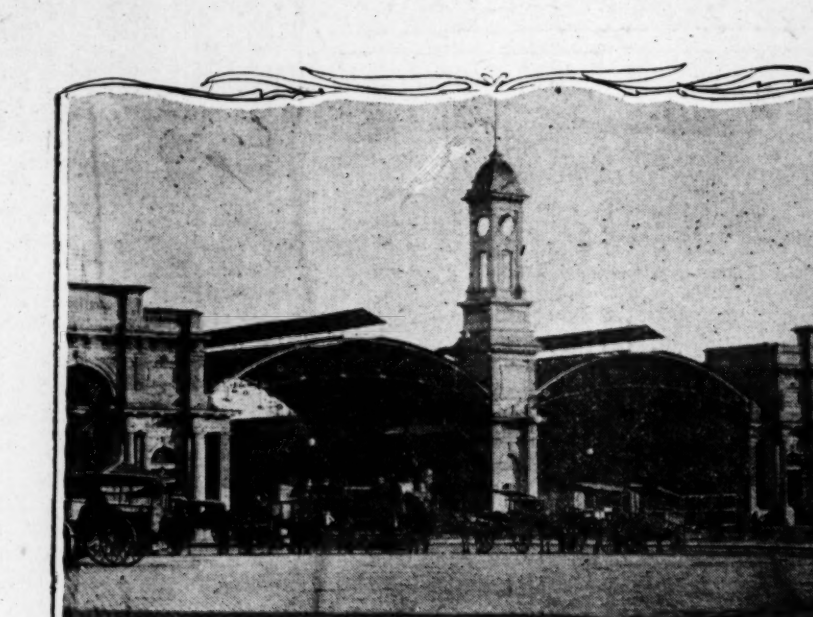
The scenery on the Argentine side is inferior to that on the Chilean. There is one beautiful view, however, along the Mendoza river, where the road rises higher and higher, always following the windings of the river. At the highest point the pass becomes uncomfortably narrow, with scarcely enough room for one rider. On the left are overhanging, cone-shaped rocks, and above these, at a small distance back, high cliffs. On the other side of the river mountain pillars tower to the height of several hundreds of feet. The scenic effect is greatly heightened by the fine coloring of hills, where they are covered with volcanic earth.

After a few days we reached the end of our journey. Two months we spent on the pampas of Argentina, 100 miles from the nearest village. The life on the pampas and the primitive state of civilization found there is in itself furnish sufficient material for an interesting account.

Several miles from the house is an old Indian cemetery, and there we picked up and excavated a large number of arrowheads, old copper rings and nicely worked pieces of pottery.

From time to time there are two large rocks that are completely covered with Indian script. These rocks were transported to that place, perhaps from the mountains, for they are the only large ones that can be found in that vicinity.

On our return trip to Chili I was compelled to leave my companions and travel ahead, as it was necessary for me to be at Santiago in three days from the time we started. I was successful in finding a guide and by riding for 27 hours without food or sleep I reached Santiago just in time. But



CENTRAL STATION, SANTIAGO, CHILE.



RAILWAY SCENE SANTIAGO TO LOS ANDES SECOND CLASS FROM



VIEW ALONG ACONAGUA VALLEY.



WATERFALL IN ANDES.

SALTO DEL SOLDADO.



ARGENTINE GAUCHO IN HIS MANTA SHOWING LASSO AND THE NATIVE WEAPON BOLAS



SHOWING CATTLE IN ARGENTINE BEFORE TAKING THEM ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO CHILE

## CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN BANDIT

Killed Two Sheriffs and a Constable, but Was Run to Earth by a Posse.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 6. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

GREGORIO CORTEZ, the noted bandit, is in jail at last, but Texas has paid dear for his capture. He killed two sheriffs and one constable, created an uproar in the whole of southwestern Texas which may yet result in a race war, and monopolized the attention of half the officers of the state for two weeks. He coolly admits his identity and admits he killed three of the officers.

Cortez's career has been a wild one. He is a Mexican. An expert horseman and familiar from boyhood with every foot of ground for a hundred miles of the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Presidio, he was a most dangerous man when he turned bandit.

For years he has been the leader of a daring band of horse thieves who stole animals from Texas ranches, concealed them in the chaparral thickets until pursuit was given up or carried into other places, then smuggled them across the Rio Grande and sold them. Cortez was long suspected, but could not be caught in the act.

Three weeks ago Sheriff W. T. Morris of Carnes County had secured evidence on which he was sure he could convict the leader of the horse thieves. He and two deputies undertook to arrest the Mexican, but instead of throwing up his hands he drew and fired with remarkable swiftness and precision. The sheriff was shot dead before he knew the Mexican was intending to resist, and one of his deputies was wounded without Cortez being touched. The other deputy dared not give chase alone.

Then began the remarkable chase which ended last week in the capture of Cortez. He took to the hills on Josefa, his fleet little brown mare, and summoned his band to his aid. The whole country was aroused, and the retreat into Mexico cut off.

Two days later one of the many posses which had gone in pursuit came up with Cortez and his little party. Again there was

an exhibition of his wonderful quickness and accuracy and again he slew his pursuer and escaped untouched. This time he used a Winchester. He killed Sheriff R. M. Glover and Constable Henry Schnable. But though he was unhurt, Cortez lost when he moved constantly, and there was no time for Josefa to eat or rest, she gave way. Her breast and flanks were torn from the brush and her blood made a trail which the rangers easily followed.

Then the brave little mare was abandoned, and Cortez crept, unable to walk, into a great chaparral thicket. He had thrown away his rifle to be rid of its weight, and carried only his revolver. Two hours later the rangers came up, found Josefa, followed Cortez's trail into the thicket and telegraphed San Antonio that the fox was at bay.

Fifty desperate men with a brace of bloodhounds swarmed to the thicket and surrounded it. Next morning, as soon as it was light enough, the hounds were put on the trail, followed by several of the officers. They followed to where the bandit had

wormed his way into the very heart of the thicket, and lay there, exhausted from hunger, thirst and loss of sleep.

He still fought, but he had no strength to aim, and when his revolver was empty, and he was twice slightly wounded, he surrendered. He was not lynched, but was carried away to San Antonio, where he will doubtless be hanged.

The bandit was all but dead. His clothes were reduced to a few miserable ribbons, his legs were awfully torn from riding almost naked through the brush, and he was dreadfully emaciated. But he is still defiant, and declares he would do it all again if he could.

### A DOG

## AN ABLE SEAMAN.

MANY a dog travels to sea as a passenger, but the little fishing village of Provincetown, Mass., boasts a Newfoundland dog that can qualify as an "able-bodied seaman."

This dog, Bobbie by name, is one of the crew of the schooner Isaac Collins, of which Capt. Joseph Bragg is proprietor. Bobbie has attained the distinction of being the only dog sailor on the New England coast by his patience and skill at manipulating a rope's end. His day's work on shipboard is to ring the fogbell, to hold the schooner's painter alongside while the men climb aboard and to perform any other useful task which involves close attention to a rope.

Six months ago Capt. Bragg bought Bobbie from his Boston owner and brought him on board the Collins as a pet for the men. The game that pleased Bobbie most was to take a rope's end between his teeth and play "tug-of-war" with one of the sailors.

A happy thought occurred to Capt. Bragg when he thought of the dog's fondness for coaxing. When he discovered that his efforts were ringing the big bell he was simply delighted. No fog has yet been found that could tire him out.



RICHMOND, MO. COOKING CLUB.

1. TEMPER POWELL, 2. VERA THOMAS, 3. JENNIE ASBURY, 4. FANNIE BALL, 5. JULIET SETTLE, 6. MARIE GARRETT, 7. FLOY LYNN, 8. WILLOTTA HAMILTON, 9. MATTIE McGINNIS, 10. BESS CHAPMAN, 11. ANNA SHELTON, 12. ALICE MORRIS.



# PREHISTORIC VEGETABLE LIVED ON ANIMAL FOOD

Strange Discovery by Prof. Hambach of St. Louis, Made While Studying Fossil Pentremites in Missouri and Illinois.

HERE is a power for the vegetarians. The first meat-eater was a vegetable. The discovery was made by a St. Louis scientist, Dr. Gustav Hambach, instructor in geology at Washington University.

Dr. Hambach has found strange fossils near St. Louis. His investigations show that Missouri and Illinois were once beneath the surface of a great ocean. The most interesting finds were made near Chester, Ill., in the old Kaskaskia region.

Strange creatures, preserved in rock, have also been found near Kansas City, Mo. Most remarkable of all are the pentremites.

They are creatures of the sea a thousand miles from salt water. They have not moved, but the sea has gone away and left them high and dry.

They were alive 2,000,000 years ago, during the period known to geologists as the sub-carboniferous age.

In outward form they were like vegetables. They had roots, stems, tendrils, branches and foliage.

Yet they lived on flesh meat. Before Dr. Hambach began his investigations the pentremites were classed as members of the vegetable kingdom.

Dr. Hambach went further than any other scientist had ever gone in trying to find out the true nature of these strange creatures.

He was splendidly equipped for the work. He made frequent excursions into the country around St. Louis and gathered 12,000 specimens of pentremites, a larger number than had ever been at the disposal of a scientist.

Besides being a geologist, Dr. Hambach is also a biologist of established reputation.

This knowledge enabled him not only to determine the outward formation and character of the peculiar sea animals which he had found, but also to make an intelligent investigation of their internal organization.

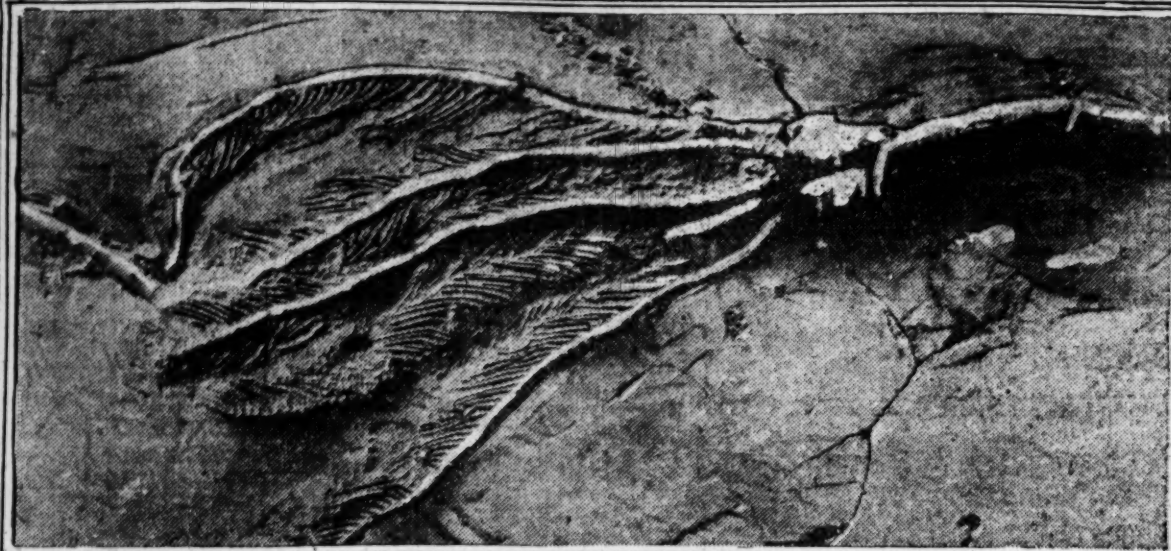
In addition to his geological and biological knowledge, Dr. Hambach is a skilled draughtsman. This made it possible to make absolutely correct drawings of the specimens which he is studying.

The result of his long research will soon be published in pamphlet form by the Academy of Science of St. Louis.

The illustrations are now being made in Germany from drawings by Dr. Hambach. The paper will set forth in full the strange characteristics of this queer sea product which partook of the nature of both the animal and the vegetable.

Dr. Hambach will show that, while rooted to the bottom of the sea, and without power of locomotion, the pentremites fed on sea animals, and had digestive, respiratory, circulatory and reproductive organs.

He will show also that in the process of



SEA LILY FOSSIL FOUND NEAR KANSAS CITY, MO.

By DR. GUSTAV HAMBACH, Instructor in Geology at Washington University.

PENTREMITES are found in the Chester, Burlington, Keokuk, Warsaw and St. Louis limestone formations. They are most numerous in the Chester beds.

I have studied various forms of the species for 20 years and am fully convinced that the pentremite was of the same family as the sea lily, the star fish and the sea urchin. I was fortunate enough to find splendid fossil specimens of the sea lily near Kansas City.

I was thus enabled to compare these forms with the pentremites. My paper, which will soon be published by the Academy of Science, shows the points of resemblance.

The pentremite looks much like the closed bud of a pond lily, or a magnolia, but it is much smaller. The length of different specimens is from one-eighth to one-half an inch.

There are always five plainly marked areas passing from the summit in the shape of a star. There are also five parts, which would correspond to five leaves of the closed bud. Between these leaves there are five spaces. The creature took its name from these characteristics. Pentremite means "five extremities."

At the base there is a flattened surface where the stem was fastened to the upper portion.

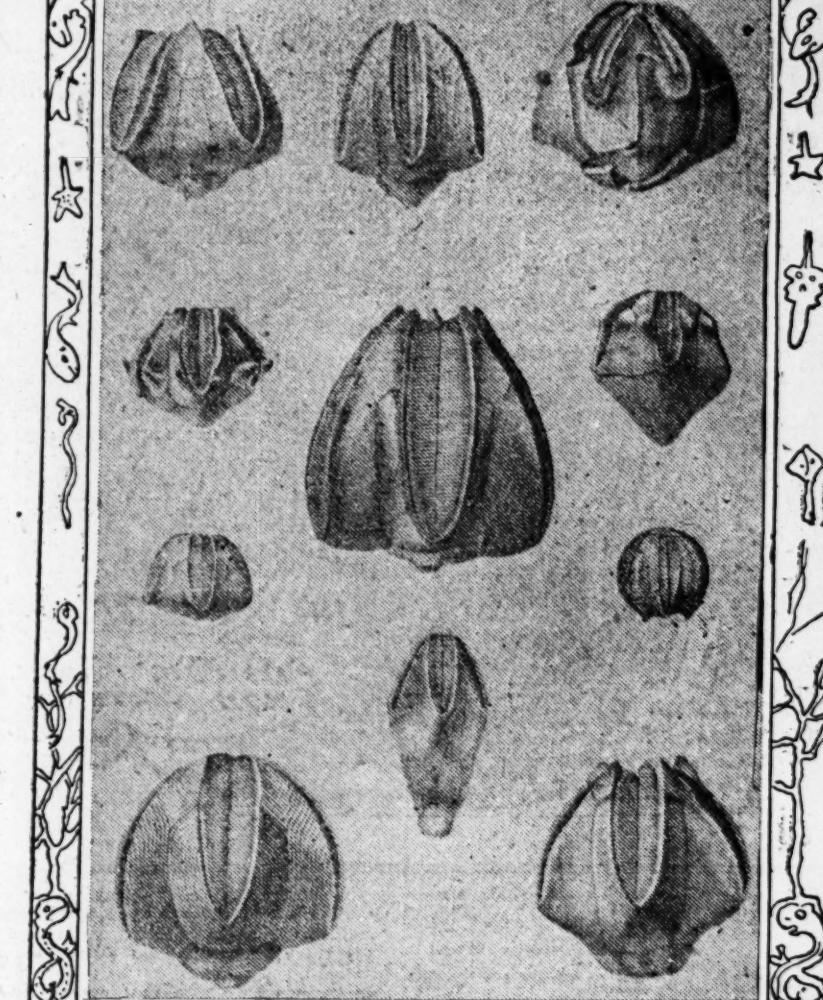
The pentremite was securely anchored to the bottom of the sea, or to rocks along the coast.

It could not move from place to place, but it was wonderfully provided with means of keeping itself alive.

It did not get its sustenance from the rocks or from the soil in which it was imbedded at the bottom of the sea.

It needed animal food, but it could not go after it. Right here nature came to its assistance. The outer surface of the creature was covered with long filaments, like corn silk. The filaments were kept constantly in motion, either through the agency of some power within the animal or through the action of the water.

The motion created a circular current around the pentremite, making a sort of eddy, into which minute sea insects were drawn. The top of the pentremite was in the center of the vortex. When he needed a meal all he had to do was to open his mouth and take his fill of choice seafood.



PENTREMITES FOUND NEAR CHESTER, ILL.

If men had been on earth in those days they would probably have said the pentremite was a flower. Its form was that of a member of the vegetable kingdom, to all outward appearances.

But the pentremite was very much alive. Whether or not it had feeling and the senses of sight and hearing is difficult to determine. My investigations show that it had the power of restoring parts of its surface accidentally broken. Some of my finest specimens show the scars at the point of breakage and the evidences of new growth after the injury.

It may not have had the sense of taste, yet it ate only certain kinds of food and was provided with perfect digestive apparatus.

It had lungs and a system through which blood or some fluid corresponding to blood was kept in constant circulation.

In the neighborhood of Chester and Kaskaskia, Ill., pentremites may be found by the hundreds. Many of them are imbedded in the rocks, but the best specimens are found in the beds of creeks and small streams. When the water is low they can readily be seen from the surface.



SEA LILY AS IT EXISTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA 2,000,000 YEARS AGO.

## GLASS PAVEMENTS IN PARIS

A SECTION of the Rue du Havre Paris, has been laid with a glass paving material, as an experiment. The substance used, it is stated, is pure glass

which has been subjected to a process called divitrification. The result is a smooth, opaque, nonporous material, which is impervious to damp or odors. The claim is made that it combines the solidity of granite with the smoothness of asphalt. Its weight as an objection.

## ST. LOUIS BARBERS MUST WORK FOR THEIR STATE LICENSES

Demonstrations of Ability and Knowledge of Sanitary Barbering Required by the State Board.

THE great State of Missouri is going to shave St. Louisans free of charge during three weeks.

Missouri has to be shown that St. Louis barbers know their business and there is only one way, the demonstration can be made.

The barber must appear before the State Board of Examiners and shave somebody, and cut somebody's hair.

That's where the free shave comes in. The barber, unlike the artist, cannot make use of a lay figure. He must have a man with real whiskers and natural hair to practice on.

So the august board will have to go forth in July and look for such subjects as it may find.

Notices will be scattered broadcast that the State of Missouri will provide free shaves and hair cuts for venturesome citizens. Preparations are being made to install a regulation three-chair barber shop at the headquarters of the board at 202 North Eighth street. There the free barbering will be done.

No barbers with sponges need apply. The board has issued an ultimatum that no sponges may be used in Missouri. It has pronounced the sponge unsanitary and classed it as a breeding place for disease germs. Also the powder puff.

The modern Missouri barber must be a walking sanitarium. Besides his razor, his strap, his towel and his cup he must carry a supply of antiseptic preparations in his little valise when he swings around the circuit looking for a job.

The rules which are to govern Missouri barbers have been formulated by the board. Under the law at least one copy of these rules must be displayed in every barber shop. A barber cannot begin work in St. Louis until he has obtained a license from the board. This costs him \$5. The board has a right to revoke a license at any time and any licensed barber may prefer charges against another.

The principal grounds for revocation are uncleanliness, intemperance and previous conviction of a crime.

The penalty for working without a license or for employing a barber who has no license is a fine of not less than \$10 nor

more than \$100 or imprisonment in jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days.

By J. L. HANKS of Kansas City, President of the Missouri Board of Examiners for Barbers.

THIS examination will be the first of its kind ever attempted in St. Louis. It should be productive of great good. The members of the board are all practical barbers. We have decided that the best way to judge the applicants is to make them show us just what they can do. About 150 barbers have already made application for licenses. Everyone of them will be required to go through the practical test. The other members of the board and myself will be on hand to see how they do the work.

I am president of the board. V. E. Burch of St. Joseph is the treasurer and J. J. Ryan of St. Louis is the secretary.

Every applicant will be required to make a percentage of 60 points out of a possible 100. The greatest importance will attach to the practical work, although we will ask each applicant a number of questions, which he must answer satisfactorily.

We will ask him what kind of a brush he uses. If he says his brush is one in which the bristles are fastened to the handle with a wrapping of twine that will be a point against him. The twine is of necessity uncleanly. It gathers and holds dirt and impurities and it is impossible to clean. In the best brushes the bristles are attached by means of a casing of smooth rubber. Brushes in which the joint is of metal are also permissible.

We will ask him what he uses to wash the latter from a customer's face. It will do him no good to answer that he uses a sponge, for the board has tabooed the sponge.

He must tell whether he served an apprentice under a regular barber or just picked up his trade. If he ever worked in a barber's college he cannot get a license. Those institutions are under the ban. He will be asked to tell on what kind of a hone he prepares his razors, what kind of solutions he uses for disinfecting his razors and scissors and, above all, what he would

## SANITARY RULES FOR MISSOURI BARBERS.

1. Towels and linens must be thoroughly boiled when laundered, and kept in places secure from dust and other impurities and frequent handling; hair brushes and all tools used in and about the shop must be kept thoroughly clean.

2. In shaving or cutting the hair of customers who have eruptions of the scalp or face, particular attention must be paid to cleansing everything used on them, with due regard to antiseptics. In every such case, brushes and combs must be thoroughly boiled or disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid before being used again. The razor, immediately after such use, must be washed in running water with soap and wiped with gauze, wet with alcohol.

3. After handling such aggravated cases the barber must wash his hands in running hot water. All sea sponges must be discarded, and, in their stead, clean towels or surgeons' gauze must be used.

4. Clean, unused towels must be used on each customer.

5. When using water to cleanse with, it must be running water.

The following recommendation should be observed as far as possible:

1. Alcohol (pure) 95 per cent proof.

2. Lysol 2 per cent solution.

3. Pyroxone 1 part to 8 parts of boiled water.

4. Hydrogen dioxide 1 part to 6 parts of boiled water.

5. Benzolysol 1 part to 6 parts of boiled water.

Cuspidors or other vessels should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected daily.

A strict compliance of the foregoing rules and recommendations will greatly conduce to the health and comfort of barber and customer alike.

Approved by the State Board of Health of Missouri.

do in case a customer with a disease of the skin comes to the barber.

Barbers ought to know the signs of these diseases. If the case is very bad the customer should be told that the barber cannot shave him.

I do not believe we will have serious trouble finding persons to act as subjects during our examination.

The barbers will do their best work. Unless a man is capable he is not likely to put up \$5 for a chance to get a certificate.

We will advertise extensively for subjects and anyone who needs a shave or a haircut will be welcome at our headquarters.

The board will furnish the towels, the cups, the soap and the brushes. Barbers must use their own razors and other accessories.

## A 14-YEAR-OLD INVENTOR.

MELROSE KOPF, a Chicago boy 14 years old, has suddenly become an important figure among architects, draftsmen, surveyors and mechanical engineers.

One of the hardest problems in mathematics is the determining of exact angles, a matter of urgent necessity in all the professions mentioned.

Until Master Kopf came to the front with a handy little device for the finding of degrees or the making of angles, it took an expert draftsman from one to two hours to make the calculation.

This, with Master Kopf's device, is now done in from one to five minutes. His invention consists of a square base of metal, on which is laid out an exact semi-circle, accurately divided into degrees.

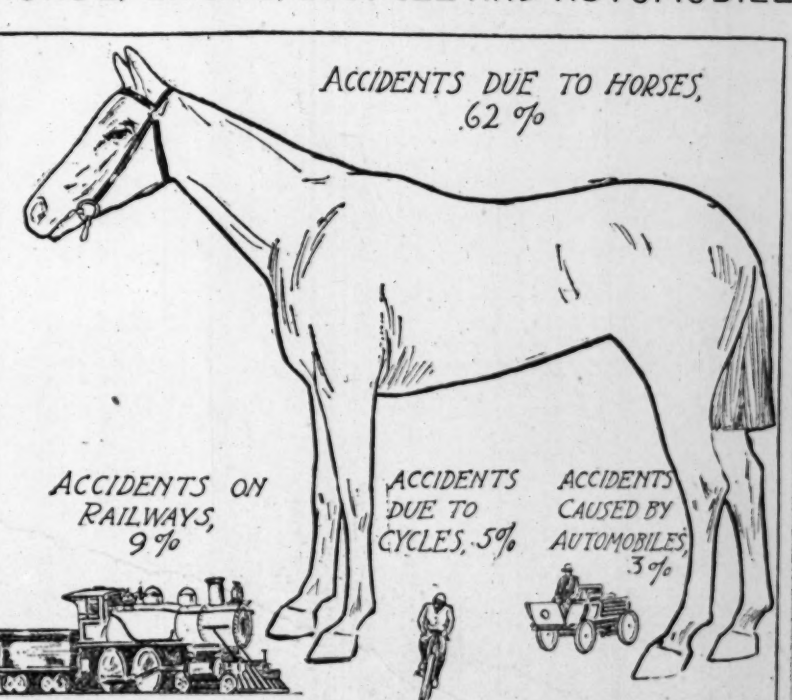
From the center of the base projects an upright standard, carrying a movable needle, which is controlled by a thumb screw.

When a certain degree or angle is wanted the needle is pointed at the mark on the base, and then held in place by tightening the thumb screw.

This done, the base is then placed on the paper, so the needle points in a straight line from east to west, across the sheet. In doing this the square base is brought on an angle, and by drawing a line across the two sides, the exact proportions are obtained.

Experts who have seen the device say it is a wonderfully simple and effective bit of mechanism, and express astonishment that it was left for a 14-year-old boy to conceive the idea.

## ACCIDENTS TO DRIVERS OF THE HORSE, ENGINE, BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE



To show that the fears so loudly expressed as to the increase of danger through the introduction of automobiles have little foundation in fact, a French paper, the Velo, is keeping a regular monthly record of accidents in France. From the figures given it appears that neither the railway, the automobile nor the bicycle compare with the horse in the number of accidents, fatal or otherwise. In the month of March, for instance, these are the figures given in comparison to the four classes:

Class	Fatal	Injured
Accidents caused by the horse	7	28
Accidents caused by the railway	9	26
Accidents caused by the bicycle	3	66
Accidents caused by the automobile	3	66

Particulars are given in the Velo of the fatal accidents in each. The "shying" or swerving of the horse in the great majority of cases is the cause of the accident. As might be expected, the fatal accidents due to the automobile, as to the bicycle, are generally those suffered by very young children and aged or infirm persons.

## MEASURING THE BLOOD'S PRESSURE

INTERESTING experiments have been undertaken by Prof. Hough of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to determine the mean blood pressure in man under various conditions of mental excitement and physical exertion.

This pressure is measured directly in the case of animals by opening an artery. With a human subject a special apparatus has been devised to measure the blood pressure externally.

The veins are elastic and are distended by the normal flow of the blood, so that any pressure, as of the pulse beats, causes only the slightest additional distension.

When, however, the normal pressure upon the inside of the veins is neutralized exactly by an outside pressure, like that of water, for example, the pressure of the pulse beat manifests its full distending power.

Measurements, therefore, of the mean blood pressure are made by means of a large glass jar, into which the subject inserts his arm—a watertight connection being made by a surgeon's glove of rubber and heavy rubber bands at the mouth of the jar.

The jar is filled with water, supplied through a tube from a bottle, which is raised by a pulley until a pressure equal to that of the blood is secured.

Any extra pressure of the blood, as, for instance, the pulse beats, is then apparent, and is communicated by means of another tube to a column of mercury, where it is recorded by a floating needle which marks the result upon a revolving cylinder.

Starting with records made when the subject tried to make no mental exertion, the comparative blood pressure has been measured when he was solving a problem in mathematics, translating a difficult passage from the German or attempting to recall something which he had once heard read.

GUAGE FOR MEASURING COLOR

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION is considering a plan of establishing a color gauge. This is to be done by finding the definite wave length, or combination of wave lengths, of light, for each color and tint, so that we will have standards of colors as well as those of weights and measures. A corps of scientific men, who will utilize the resources of the Astrophysical Observatory, it is stated, will be appointed to work out the details.



# BEAUTY AND BEHAVIOR

Sunday Post-Dispatch Experts, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer and Margaret Rathbone Kent, Answer the Inquiries of Readers.

**F. L. K.**—The saffron water should be pale, not a dark saffron color. The yellow tinge will certainly disappear. It will wear off.

The shampoo is excellent, but if I had been consulted in this special case I should not have suggested it or any colored shampoo for white hair.

**To Gain Two Inches Each Way.**

M. R.—You say that all you need to become a model is to gain two inches each way. I assume you mean in height and width.

I think if I were in your place I should look for some other position. You certainly may be able to increase your height by a course of physical culture. Learn to walk and to stand correctly, and the same exercises may increase your width, but it is absurd to suppose that any but rational methods will effect this transformation you so much desire, and it will take years to increase two inches in height at your age, if it can be done at all.

**Treatment for Dandruff.**

A. K. B.—The hair should be shampooed every week. The mixture for which I give you formula is excellent:

Talk of one egg, one pint of hot rain-water, one ounce of spirit of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters. This wash is good for dandruff where the ordinary shampoo fails.

**A Remedy for Aching Feet.**

A NORTHERN GIRL.—There is something wrong about your shoes. They do not fit you, obviously. It is not only necessary that a shoe should be big enough, but that it should fit at the right spots, particularly the heel and under the arch.

I should get a bottle of foot tonic, and use it night and morning. You might also bathe your feet with tannin and water. A correspondent writes me that this treatment will harden the feet and make them less sensitive.

The rule is a spoonful of powdered tannin in a bowl of water—bathing the feet with this preparation night and morning. Massage properly administered would make the face round.

**How to Remove a Mole.**

CONSTANT READER.—These blemishes may be removed by the application of an acid. If they are lightly touched with a Lunar caustic pencil once a day it will turn black, and in three or four days or a week the blackened skin will fall off and the mole will disappear. The only difficulty about this treatment is that, when performed at home, or by an amateur, it is apt to leave a scar. The safest method is by electricity. A good surgeon can remove a mole by the electric needle without pain and without danger. The operation is a very simple one and should not be expensive. I think electricity is always preferable where the moles are on the face and the scar would possibly be a greater blemish than the original disfigurement.

**For Hollows Around the Eyes.**

T. C. F.—Massage with a good skin food is the best external treatment for the depressions you speak of. If you are not in good health it will be almost impossible to fill the hollows until you have remedied the disturbance which has unquestionably caused them. Where the face is sunken and the deep lines and cavities come under the eye, there is always physical or mental trouble, and until the cause is treated, whatever it may be, external remedies will only produce slight results.

**A Secret Preparation.**

TWO SISTERS.—Almost all of the face bleaches have a basis of bichloride of mercury, which is the active ingredient—in other words, the ingredient that does the real work. I give you a formula for what is known as the commercial bleach. It is more or less effective, according to the amount of bichloride of mercury. Some of the bleaches contain very much more to the pint than the one for which I give you the formula, although the dispenser does not authorize a stronger solution.

Thanking you for your kind letter, I am delighted to know that the eyebrow and eyelash grower proved so successful. This is the formula for face bleach:

Bichloride of mercury in coarse powder, 10 grains; distilled water, 1 pint. Agitate the two together until a complete solution is obtained. Then add one-half ounce of glycerine. Apply with a small sponge as often as agreeable. This is not strong enough to blister and pain the face in average cases. It may be increased or reduced in strength by adding to or taking from the amount of bichloride of mercury. Do not forget that this last ingredient is a powerful poison and should be kept out of the reach of children and ignorant persons.

**To Obtain Red Cheeks.**

MRS. L.—It is natural for some women to be pale. This is probably the case with you. Physical exercise and frequent scrubbing of the face will bring color to the cheeks naturally if any treatment will.

Women sometimes wash the face with mustard and water, which produces a brilliant color for a short time, but this cannot be called a natural color, as it is produced by artifice, and the effect is much more disastrous to the skin than the application of a simple rouge.

If I were in your place, I would try open-air exercise, friction with the brush, soap and hot water, followed by cold water. Of course you should not expect results in a few days or weeks even.

**Nature Has Been a Bad Stepmother.**

AN UNHAPPY GIRL.—There are so many causes for pimples that it is difficult to advise you. If the soap agrees with you I should continue its use. If it does not affect you favorably, I should certainly omit it and substitute another.

Sulphur and molasses often make a good remedy where there is any blood disturbance. Suppose you try this wash for your face. It is really a bleach, but it has been found effective in cases of pimples.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. LOUIS WOMEN

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The refreshments you mention are sufficient and appropriate. Souvenirs are quite unnecessary.

**Little Points of Wedding Etiquette.**

At a church wedding can a bride come in on the arm of her fiancé, not having father or brother? If there is a breakfast, should the bridegroom go direct to breakfast, the latter being at a restaurant?

Do they receive guests or do they change to traveling clothes before going to breakfast and then allow the guests to arrive first? When the wedding is at a church and the breakfast away from home, are the wedding presents displayed at all, and if so, where?

How soon before the wedding day should the invitations be sent out?

Can one have a church wedding without a breakfast afterward?

Should the invitations to wedding and breakfast be given in one envelope?

T. W.

It is quite proper for the bride to enter the church on the arm of her fiancé in the circumstances you describe.

If there is to be a wedding breakfast, from which the bride and bridegroom are to go direct to the railway station, they will, of course, be obliged to change their costumes. Usually the wedding breakfast takes place in a private room of the restaurant and the wedding party go direct from the church in bridal attire to the breakfast.

Invitations should be sent out at least two weeks before a quiet wedding; three weeks before one of greater ceremony.

The wedding presents, if exhibited at all, are shown at the home of the bride; that is to say, her home previous to the marriage ceremony.

Invitations to a wedding and breakfast may be sent in one or in separate envelopes.

**Wedding Announcements.**

What is the proper time to send out wedding announcements? Is it necessary to send an announcement to each adult member of a family?

M. E.

Wedding announcements, by which I understand you mean an announcement of a marriage which has taken place, should be sent out immediately after the ceremony. The announcements are addressed, stamped and ready for the post before the ceremony.

mony in most cases, and some persons takes charge of the announcements and sees that they are taken to the postoffice within a few hours after the ceremony.

One announcement is all that is necessary for a man and wife. If there are two daughters in the family, one announcement addressed to the Misses—. If there are two grown sons, one announcement to Mr. James Lockwood Brown and Mr. John Gordon Brown.

A maiden lady or an unmarried man should receive separate announcements.

## INTERESTING FACES PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH IN NEARBY CITIES





# COINS USED IN THE TIME OF CHRIST IN A ST. LOUIS SUBURBAN BANK

They Were Gathered by J. R. Eaton, a Missouri Professor of Languages Who Died in Egypt, and Are the Property of His Widow.

**M**RS. M. L. EATON of Liberty, Mo., has made at the Bank of Washington, at Washington, Mo., the most unique money deposit ever made at a bank in Missouri, if not in the whole United States.

Mrs. Eaton's deposit consists of the 14 coins mentioned in the Old and New Testaments of the Holy Bible and 129 other coins, all of them struck at or near the time of Christ and several of them representing the first coinage in Europe, Asia and Africa. The deposit is not subject to check and draws no interest. It is the only money in the bank covered by insurance in another money.

Mrs. Eaton is the owner of this unique Missouri collection. It represents a life-time of research by her husband, William R. Eaton, who died three years ago in Egypt, where he was spending the summer searching for coins of the ancient Egyptians.

Mr. Eaton was professor of languages at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo. He was an enthusiastic collector of ancient coins, making them the chiefest scientific work of his life. He was a member of the American Association of Numismatists and was the author of several books on the history of coinage. He frequently spent his vacations in the field which furnished his specimens—Asia, Europe and Africa. He devoted to numismatics all his income above the immediate needs of his household. He did not buy and sell coins, but clung to every good specimen he found. He made for his coins a little mahogany cabinet. In this he kept them under lock and key, seldom exhibiting them and then only to a chosen few. He had a brother in the United States navy who was able to assist him materially in his collection of coins. The brother was himself an expert numismatist, and had many opportunities to secure valuable coins. Many of the finest pieces in the Eaton collection were secured by the naval officer, who traveled extensively and touched frequently at all the ports of the Mediterranean.

The cabinet of old coins was about all Prof. Eaton left as an estate. Mrs. Eaton had scarcely an idea of its value and was quite at a loss to know what to do with it. She has now taken it to the Bank of Washington, at Washington, Mo., for safe keeping, and it is there at this time, locked up in the bank vault and as far removed from eyes that would like to see it as it was while Missouri's earnest student of numismatics lived and added to it.

The people at the bank approximate the value of the collection at \$5000. Mrs. Eaton is understood to recollect that her husband one time remarked that his coins were worth so much. He is not known to have ever made an effort to dispose of them, seeming to guard them closer as they grew in number and selling upon new and rare pieces with all the delight of the collector who dotes for pure love of the science and would as soon think of giving up the rare things he has found as a mother would think of surrendering some of her children.

One needs to know nothing of numismatics to be interested in the Eaton coins. It is quite enough to see one of the pieces of silver or shekels which tempted Judas Iscariot to betray the Savior; or the half-shekel which was the portion of every adult Jew's tribute to the temple; or the little mite which was the poor widow's contribution to the treasury; or the denarius of Tiberius Caesar which was the daily wage of the Roman soldier; or the quadrans of Herod Agrippa, of which it is said in the twelfth chapter of Matthew: "Two mites which made a quadrans."

Prof. Eaton's care of his precious coins was painstaking. He kept each of them wrapped in tissue paper and stowed away in the little cabinet, all properly classified and registered by the American Association of Numismatists, the only possible proof of genuineness in this country. Here is his record of the fourteen Bible coins, each accompanied by a description of the book, chapter and verse in which the coin is mentioned:

The gold daric or drachm of gold.—Neh. vii. 70. Ezra. ii. 69.

The siglos or drachm of silver.—Neh. v. 15.

The royal shekel of the temple. Judas betrayed Christ for thirty of these.

The bekah or half-shekel. The annual tribute to the temple of every adult Jew.

Didrachm of Corinth. "Doth not your master pay tribute (the didrachm)?" Matt. xvii. 24.

Tetradrachm, or stater of Antiochus VII. "Thou shalt find a piece of money (a stater)."—Matt. xvii. 27.

Drachm of Alexander the Great. "What woman having ten pieces of silver (drachms)."—Luke xv. 8.

Denarius or penny of Tiberius Caesar, "bearing Caesar's image and superscription."—Mark xii. 15-16. This coin was paid to the laborers in the vineyard (Matthew xx. 2) and was the daily wage of the Roman soldier.

Dupondius, or two-farthing piece of Augustus Caesar. "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings?"—Luke xii. 6.

Assarion or farthing of Tiberius Caesar. "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing (assarion)?"—Matthew x. 29.

Quadrans or farthing of Herod Agrippa. "Two mites which make a farthing (quadrans)."—Matthew xii. 42. Also of Herod Archelaus.

Quadrans of Pontius Pilate.

Quadrans of Simon Ben Gamaliel, president of the Jewish Sanhedrin, A. D. 66-70.

Lepta or mites, such as the poor widow cast into the treasury.—Luke xxi. 2.

The gold daric or drachm of gold was a Persian coin of the time of Darius. It looks more like a solid gold cuff button than the staple coin of as great an empire as was that of the Medes and Persians. The gold in it is worth \$5.50. It was struck four centuries before Christ.

The shekel is the famous piece of silver of Israel. It is quite a handsome silver coin, equal in circumference to our quarter dollar and almost three times as thick. The silver in it is worth 64 cents. It was for 30 of these pieces of silver that Judas Iscariot betrayed the Savior, so the sum received by Judas was \$19.20. Robert Morris, secretary of the American Association of Numismatists and possibly the leading American authority upon this subject, passed judgment upon the Eaton collection, and in the registration of each is Mr. Morris' comment. Of the shekel he says:

"This is a coin of Simon Maccabee, 138 B. C. It is of pure silver and perfect specimen. All authorities agree in attributing this rare coin to Simon Maccabee,

and there is no rational doubt of it, or that it is one of the celebrated pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his Master. The proof of the genuineness of the specimen is two-fold: First, the well-known Rolls Flood of Joppa, Syria, guide through the Holy Land of many tourists, procured it of the finder, who discovered it at Caesarea. Second, the appearance of the specimen itself. Expert examiners are agreed that this is an original specimen. This is my judgment, after seeing the best European collection of Hebrew coins."

Of the half shekel Mr. Morris writes: "No more perfect specimen of this exquisitely beautiful coin has ever reached this country."

Of the mite he says: "This is a veritable lepton or mite, such as was cast into the treasury by the poor widow. The coins usually designated as mites are not mites, but quadrans or farthings, weighing 20 grains or more, the weight of two lepta. This specimen is far superior to the coin I have seen at Philadelphia, the genuineness of which I have always doubted."

The intrinsic value of the mite contributed by the widow is one-eighth of a cent.

It is unlikely the Eaton coins will be permitted to languish in a bank vault for any considerable time. Their value must soon be determined, and eventually they will pass into the possession of some institution which will give them the exhibition they doubtless merit. O. W. Arctularius of the Bank of Washington wrote the Smithsonian recently appraising the institution of the existence of the Eaton collection in Missouri. He received the following letter:

Dear Sir:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Nov. 13, accompanied by a list of the coins therein mentioned. It would be gratifying to us if the museum could make arrangements to acquire this collection. At the present time our collection of ancient coins consists largely of objects deposited and of facsimiles, so that series of genuine originals would be a very welcome accession. Many of the coins of the Bible are, I am glad to find, already represented in our loan collection, while certain of the Greek and Roman coins are shown only by copies. What we have, therefore, in this direction is only fragmentary, and in many respects unsatisfactory.

I presume that your letter contains no information as to the price of the collection, but presume it would be entirely out of our power to buy it at the present time, as the small amount of money at our disposal for increasing the collection is of necessity reserved for the purchase of objects which are considered absolutely essential and which are not even represented by copies.

Thanking you for having brought to our notice the existence of so interesting a collection of coins, I am, F. W. TRUES.

Prof. Eaton left in the little cabinet containing his coins this story of their collection:

By THE LATE J. R. EATON.

IT HAS taken over 40 years (a generation of life work) to collect these ancient coins. This is not a mere heterogeneous collection such as many try to collect simply because the coins are ancient, but a systematic collection along certain lines marked out from the first and adhered to with few exceptions; and nearly every line is perfect in its way. First I set out to get a specimen of every coin mentioned in the Bible. This scriptural list is perfect, and I think the only perfect collection in the United States, and there are but few in the world. The half shekel is very rare (even more so than the shekel) and the finest specimen, says Rob Morris, the numismatist and Oriental traveler, ever brought to this country. One would naturally suppose that an every Jewish adult was required to bring up a half shekel to the temple every year, and as there were several hundred thousands thus taxed, that there would be very many of these half shekels; but it should be remembered that this coin was used only for sacred purposes, and that the Greek didrachm (No. 5), equal in value to the half shekel, was the current coin. These didrachms were taken up by the people and by the money changers were exchanged for the half shekel (a commission or discount of course being paid for the exchange). The half shekel thus received was paid into the temple to the priests, who thereupon handed it back to the money changers, whereby a few half shekels were sufficient for the whole business.

The gold daric was secured through my brother's (a naval officer) intimacy with the cashier of the bank at Smyrna. He was a collector of coins for the British Museum. But the Jewish "mite" (or properly the lepton) was the most difficult to obtain, and the very last of coins that I did obtain. I had before were called "mites," the first one I obtained from Rob Morris, but never satisfied with it, as it was much, being over 20 grains, a weight of a quadrans (or farthing) Morris called them "mites," no doubt, considered them so small coins. And great French numismatist, they were the true mites, posed clinching argument page 27 of Madden's "The Coins of the World."

The contrary that the quadrans equal to two lepta (mites) of that time would bring the Jewish coins in the some must have existed 15.44 grains, or perhaps of such kind of small none. Notwithstanding the Scripture must in Mark xii. 42: "Two a farthing." (The lepta, which is therefore the true only the half of a And I was confident that the modern Q 15½ grains, so I Alexandria, Smyrna, etc., offering a Jewish coin. After many years three Jewish lepta of Paris (the coins in Europe keeper of the coin wrote me where whom the mite weighing resp

grains, to make a selection from. Of course I kept the whole three. I have thereby settled that question beyond controversy, for here are the coins, and the Scripture is right that states that it takes two mites to make a farthing, and I firmly believe that beyond my collection there are no true mites in the United States, and but few in the world. In regard to the "peany" (silver denarius) bearing "Caesar's image and superscription," it is possible (say one chance in a million) that the very coin in this collection was once in the Savior's hand.

I aimed to secure at least one specimen each of the very earliest coins ever issued, in gold, silver and bronze (brass) of the Greek and Roman coinage, and in this I have succeeded, with perhaps one exception, in regard to which numismatists are doubt. The securing of the first Roman bronze, the original As or Libra, from which we derive our Troy pound, was peculiarly fortunate. I had special facilities for procuring rare, ancient coins from the fact that my brother, an officer of the United States navy, was many years in cruising in the Mediterranean, and while there became quite widely known as an expert judge of coins, and so at various ports coins would be brought him. I had sent him a list of the coins needed to complete my collection. Soon after I received a letter from him in which he says: "I see you have in your list the As Gravi (weighing a Roman pound). Bless your soul, don't set your heart upon getting this, for there are few even in European museums, and if one was found for sale it would cost a small fortune to purchase it."

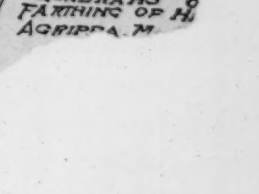
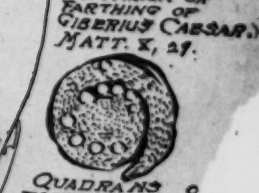
I replied that I never had much hope of ever getting one, but that I thought best to put it down, as it was needed to complete my wants. Providentially he happened to be at Naples when an urn was disinterred there containing 60 ancient Roman Ases of different sizes (during the Punic wars the Romans, getting hard up for money, reduced the weight of the As several times until it weighed less than an ounce). My brother had the first pick at these and, weighing every one of them, he found two of about the original weight, and he secured one of them for me. I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Head, the keeper of coins in the British Museum, bearing evidence that my As is a better specimen, being heavier and there-

fore more ancient, than any in the British Museum. The gold coin of the Roman republic was also very difficult to obtain. I had a number sent to me as such, but they proved to be of the empire, and I returned them, but at last I succeeded in securing the coins wanted.

I desired a series of coins representing the progress in the art of coinage—from the crude lumps with the crudest punch mark up to the perfect die. This series may be said also to be complete.

I desired coins to show by their inscriptions the changes in the alphabetical characters and the development of the English alphabet from the Semitic, through the Greek and Roman. In this feature the collection is especially valuable to the Greek student, philologist and linguist. It shows that our present English alphabet is more ancient than the classic Greek; e. g., a coin of the ancient Greek city Himera has the inscription HIMERA, which any English schoolboy can read, although it is pure Greek. Others show that nearly all our English letters were used by the ancient Greeks. Another interesting fact brought out by the coins is that Omicron and Omega were originally written of the same shape and differing only in size, thus—o—O—hence the words o Micron (little o) and O Mega (big o). But seeing them liable to be mistaken the one for the other, Omega was changed by the Romans 100 B. C. to a double O—OO. The ancient Greeks used also the letter phi, but being more sensible than we moderns, ostracized it as of no use, as we ought to do.

I desired to secure, as far as possible, other things being equal, coins bearing the portraits of the various worthies issuing them. We are dependent solely upon ancient coins for our knowledge of how the great characters which have carved out history and dominated great epochs looked. In looking at these coins one can see how Alexander the Great (the first one to put his portrait on his coins), Ptolemy the Great, Julius Caesar, Augustus Caesar, Nero, Brutus, Cassius, Marc Antony, etc. All these coins mark some epoch in history or is a monument to some noted historical event. With the ancients, at every memorial event, coins were struck to commemorate the event, so that these are medals as well as coins—historical monuments, and so of infinite value to the student of history.



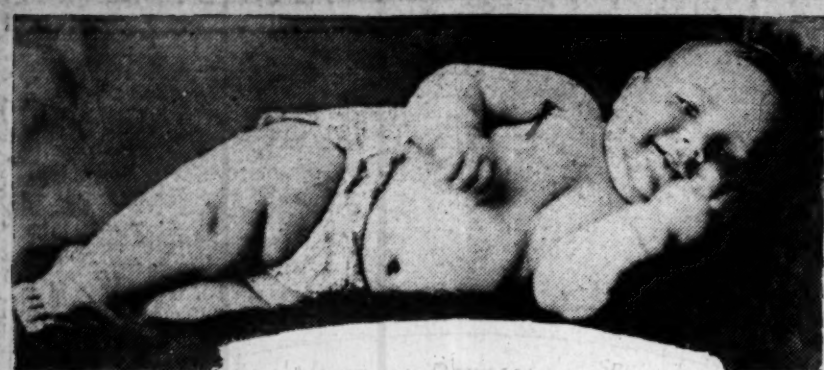
The fourteen coins surround and form a part

## FASHIONABLE GOWNS





# SUNDAY POST DISPATCH BABY SHOW



WATSON DEVIN  
MOUND CITY, KAS



JOHN J. WELCH  
MOUND CITY, KAS



BABY SMITH  
MOUND CITY, KAS



JEFF STIE  
MAYBANK, TEXAS



BERNYCE MORRISON  
2016 RUTGER ST.



LANNIE TALIAFERRO  
COLUMBUS, MISS



HILDAH KRIETMEYER  
551 EVANS AVE



LAURA DAULTON  
MITCHELL  
CORINTH,  
MISS

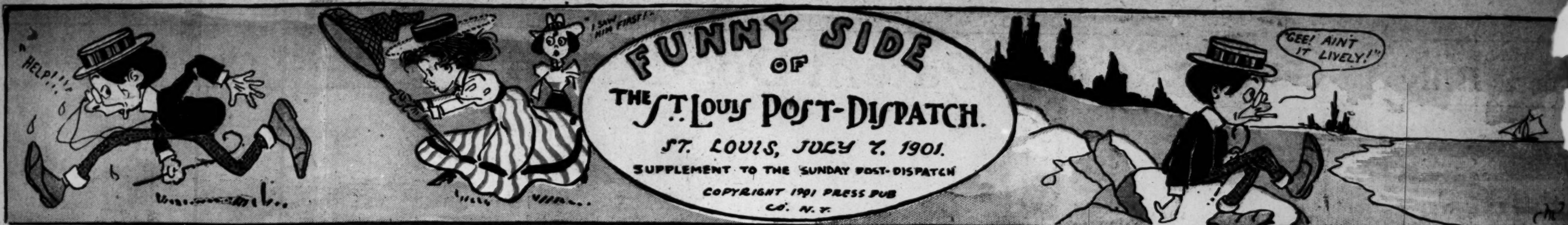


FEEDA FIFE  
1314 N. 20TH ST.

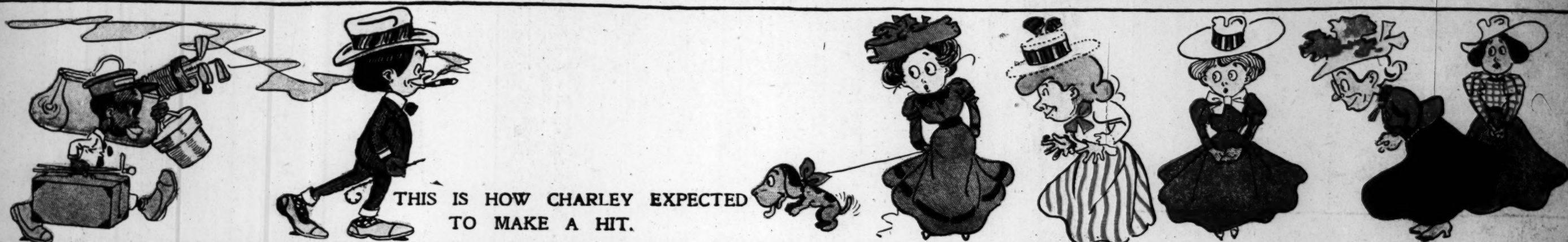


ARTHUR AND  
MIDDLE FLORENCE  
1163 TRENT ST.

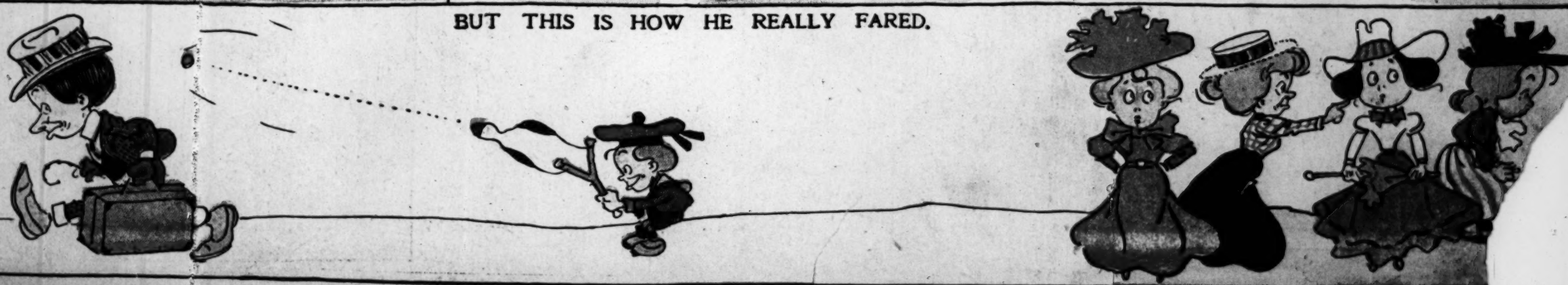




## Charley's Ten Minutes at the Seashore



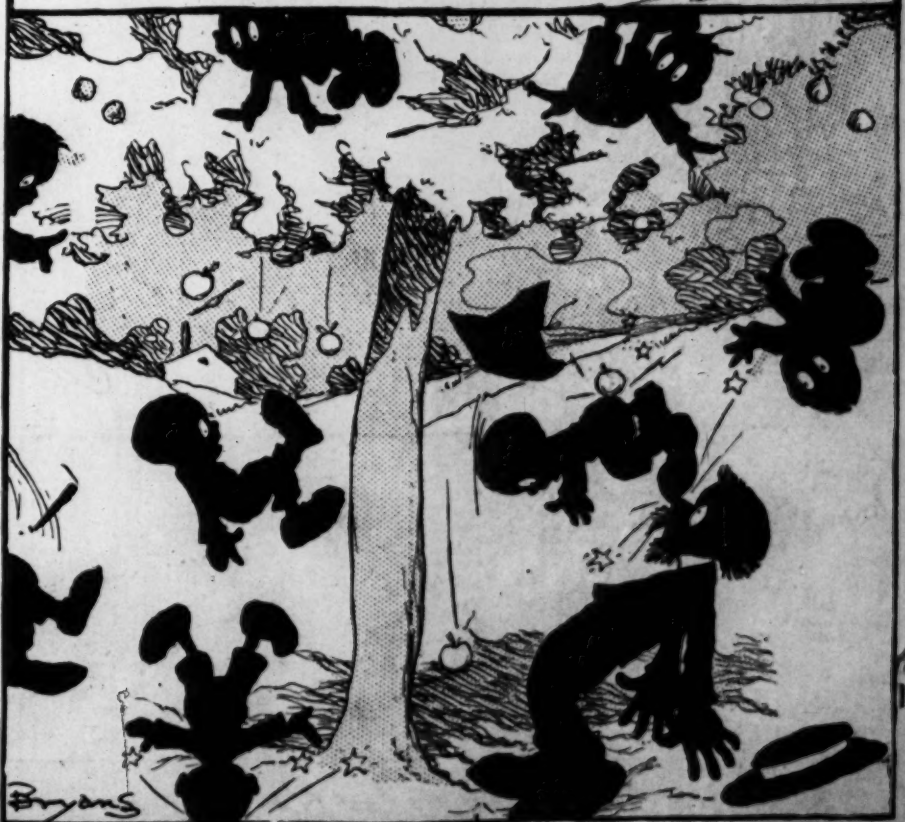
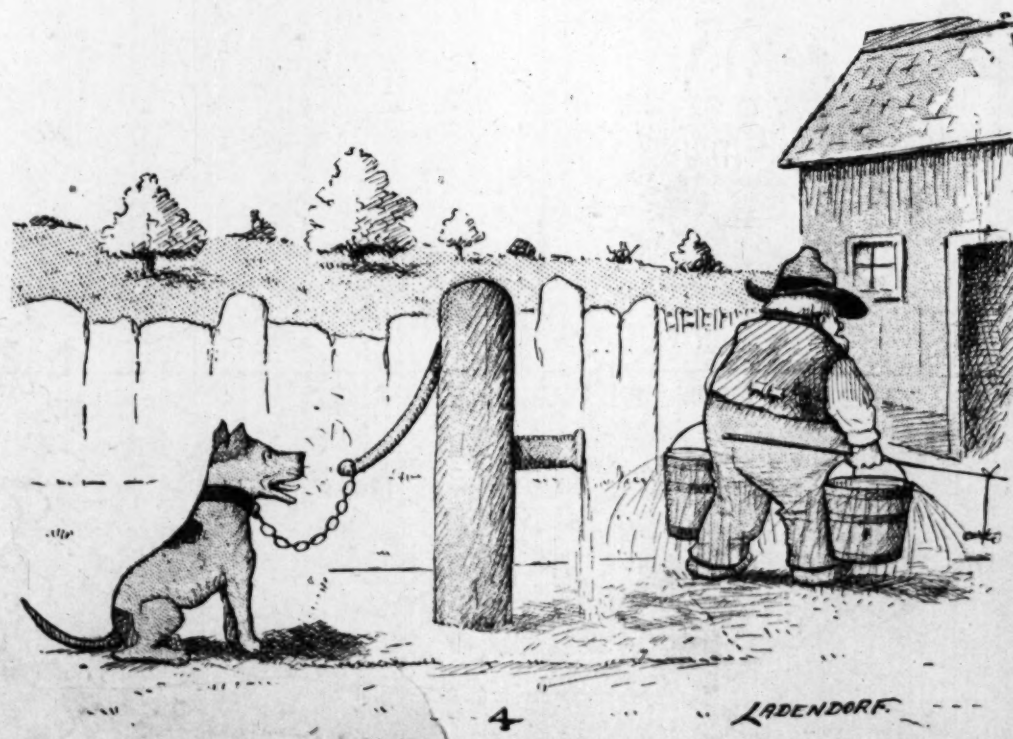
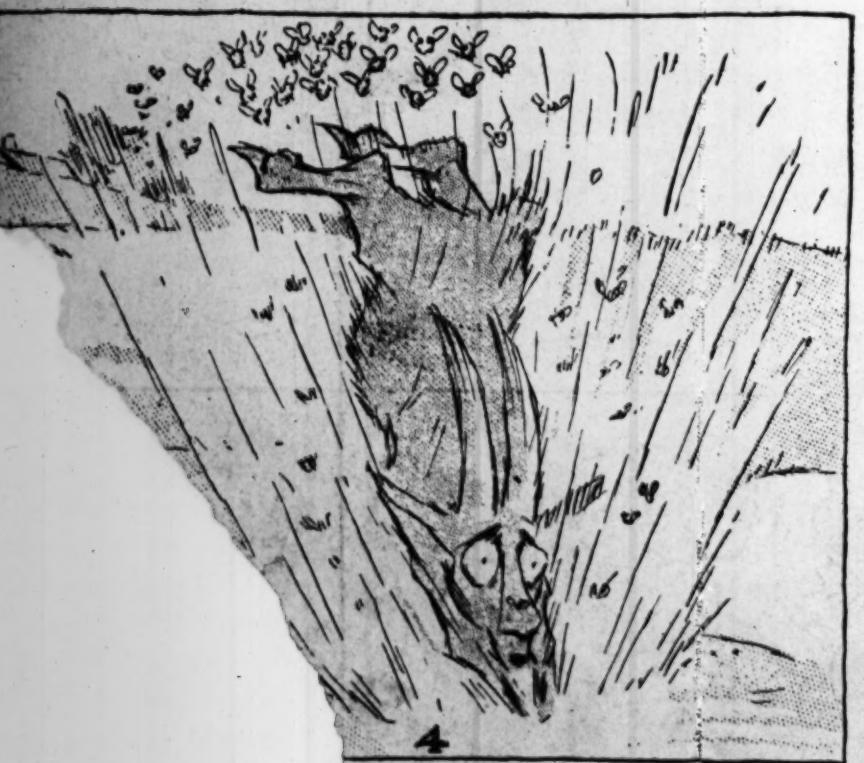
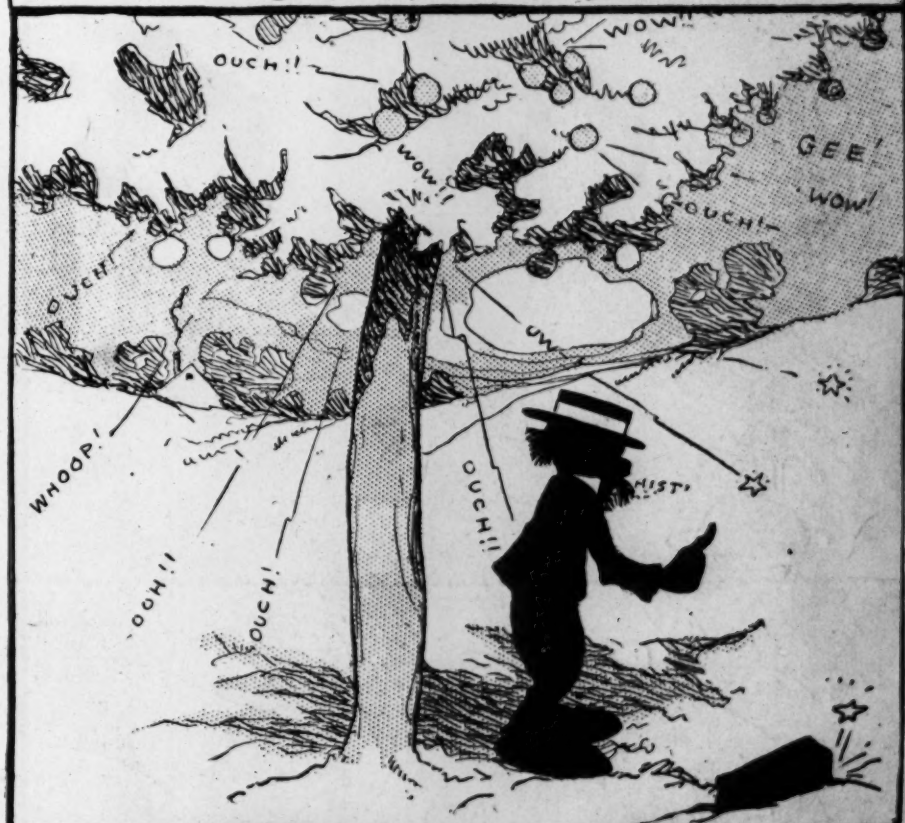
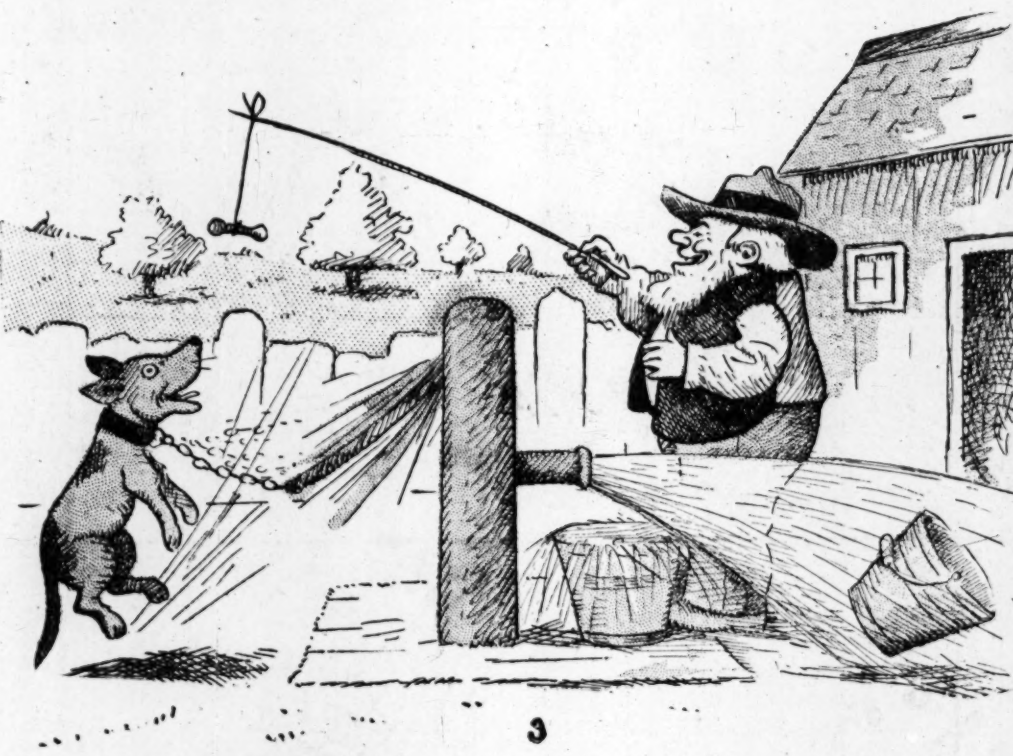
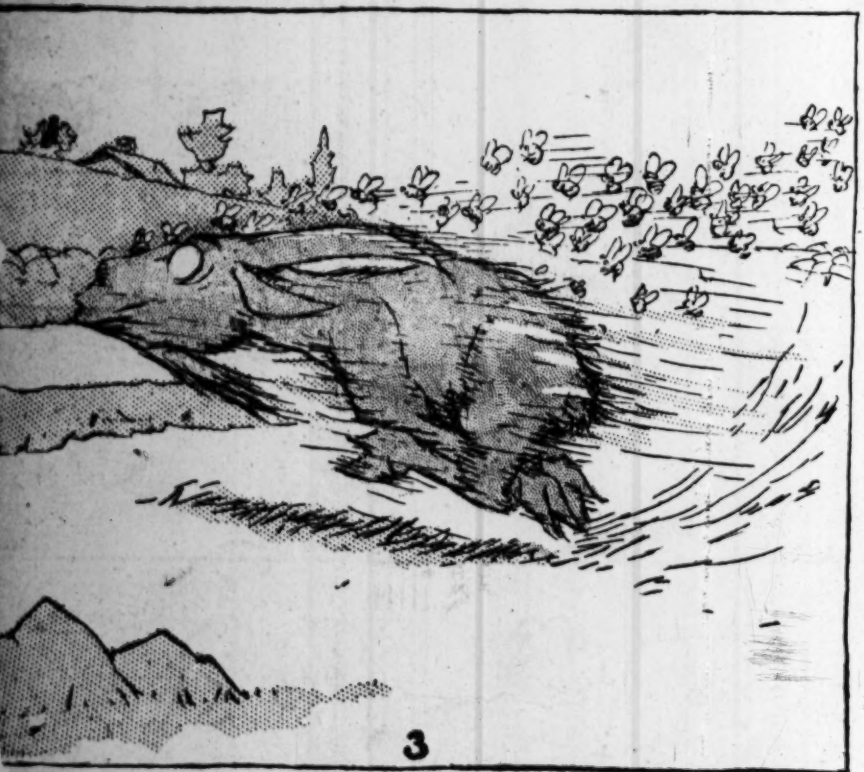
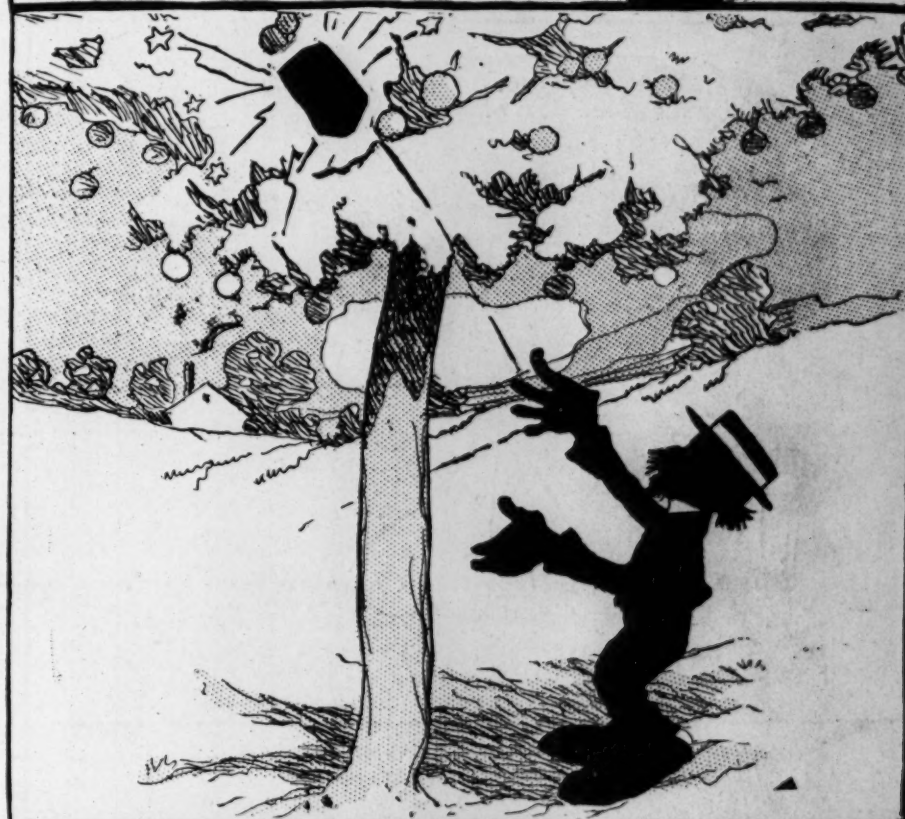
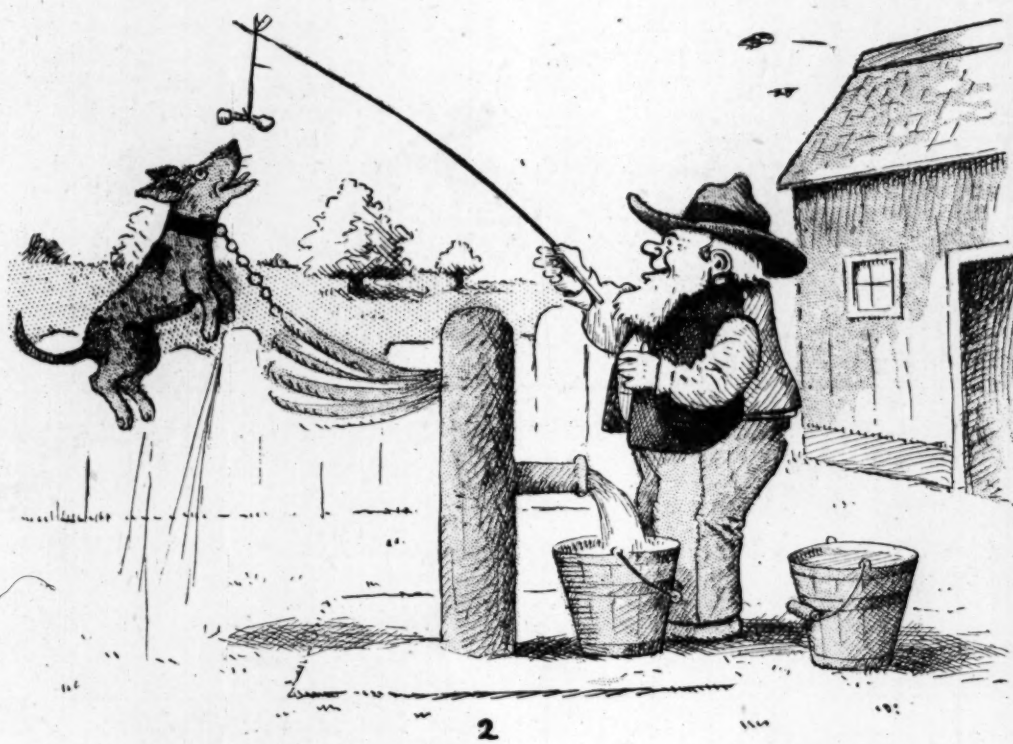
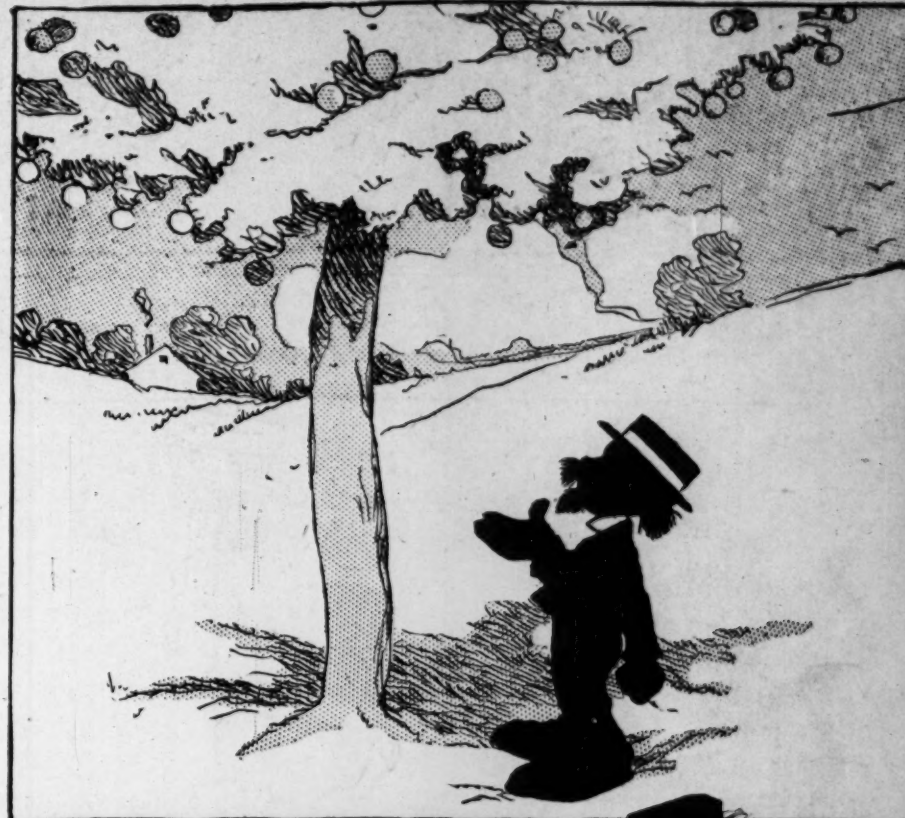
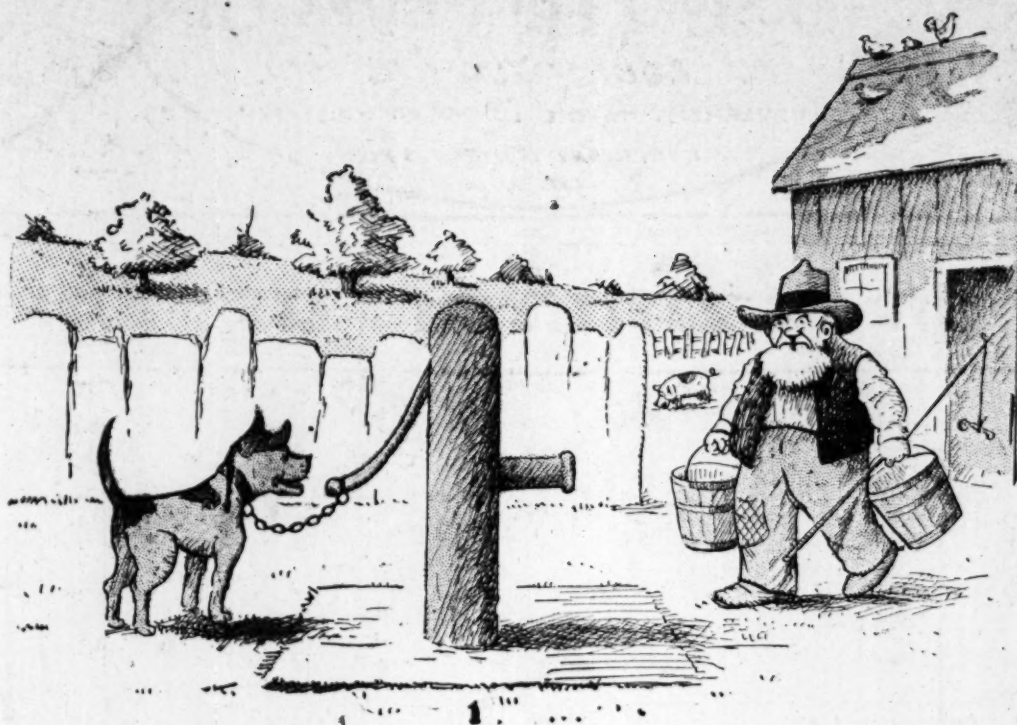
BUT THIS IS HOW HE REALLY FARED.



Martinez

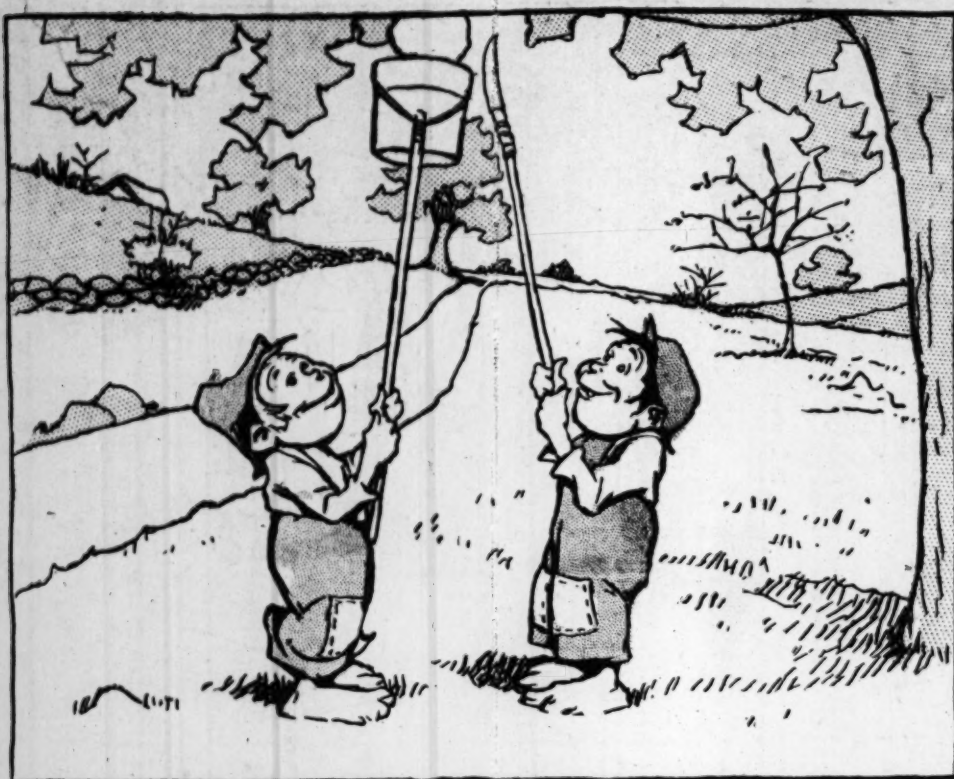


# What Billy Couldn't Eat. The Patent Dog-Pump. An Unexpected Crop.





## A Hot Lunch for Weary Willie.



## The Adventures of Clarence the Cop.

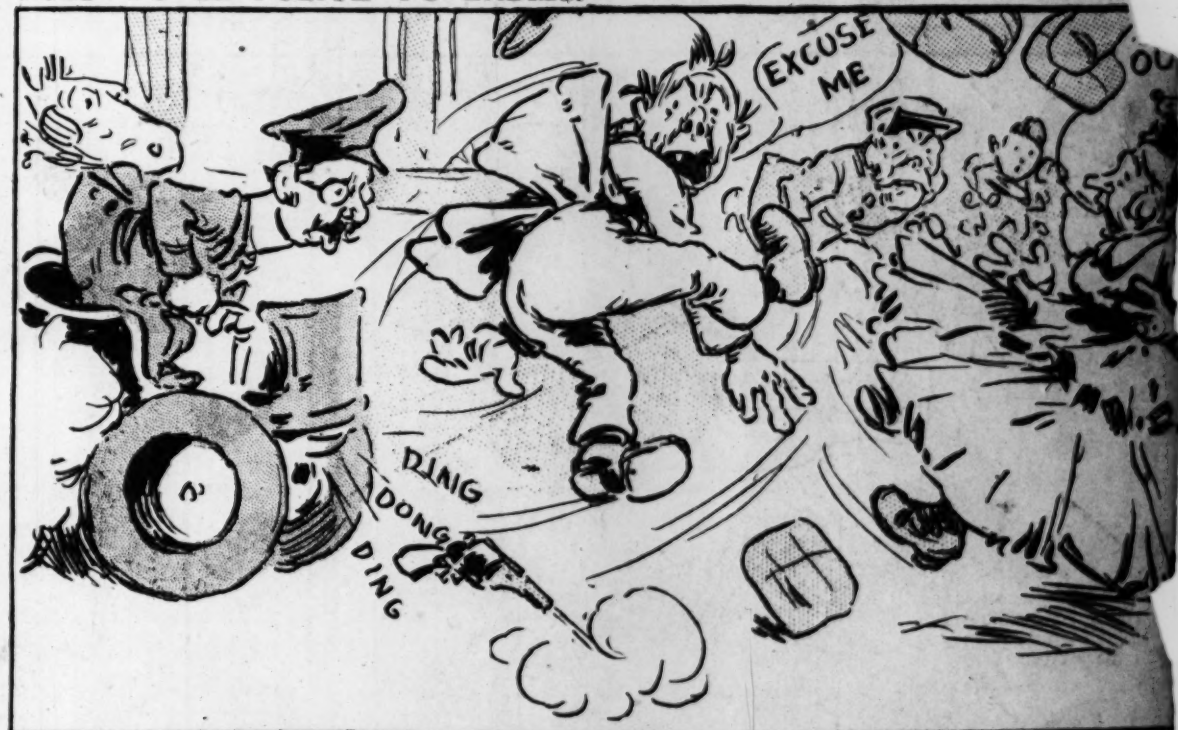
HE IS STATIONED ON THE BROADWAY SQUAD AND TOLD TO BE POLITE TO LADIES.



1.—"Now," said the Sergeant to Clarence, the new Cop, "be polite, above all!"



2.—So Clarence obeys instructions.



3.—But he obeys them a trifle too much.



4.—To the dismay of the Roundman.



5.—Who can stand it no longer.

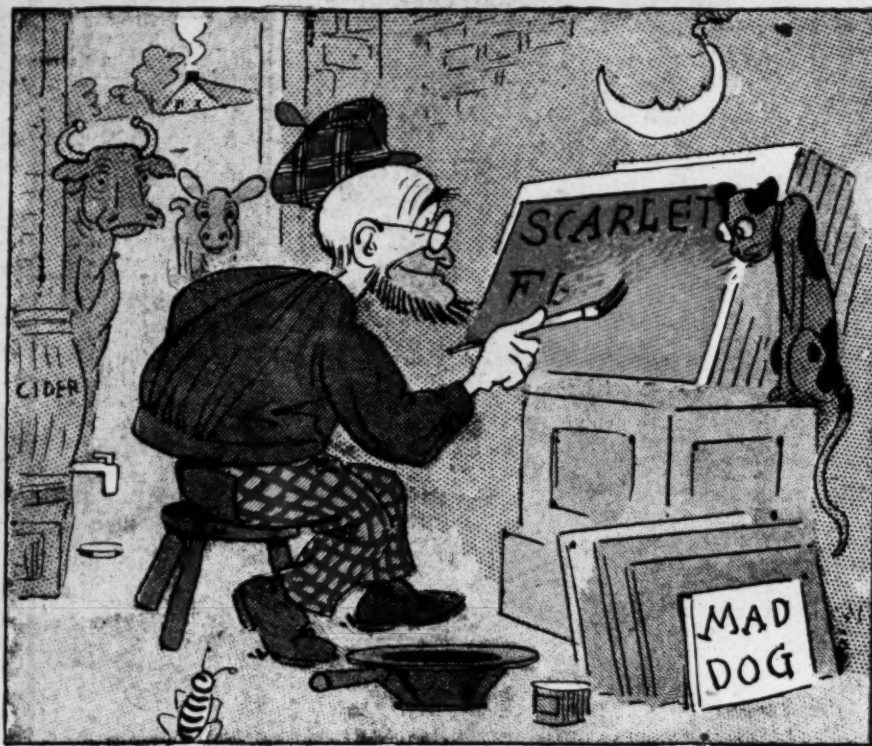




# FARMER BRICKTOP'S CITY COUSINS DIDN'T STAY LONG



Comin' tew spend a month with us? Well, 'bout that!"



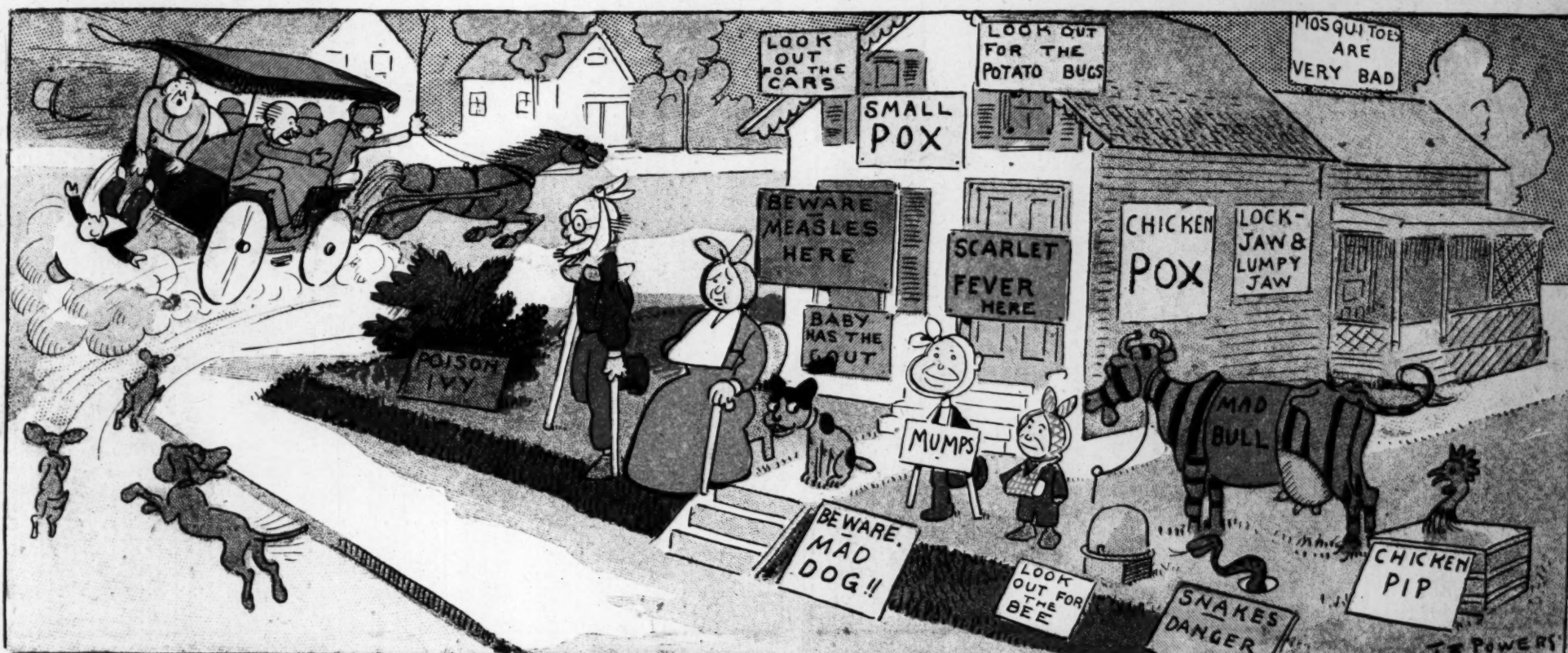
2.—"I got a scheme that'll shunt 'em off, I reckon."



3.—Farmer Bricktop's city cousins arrive at the station and take the carriage.



"Won't Cousin Bricktop be glad to see us?" they think.



5.—But when they arrive at the Bricktop house this is what greets them. They don't stop, either.

"I!" CRIED  
A DETECTIVE.

## SHERLOCK SAM STOPS A KIDNAPPING.

"FOILED AGAIN!"  
CRIED HE.



"na-a-a-a!" cried  
Sherlock Sam,  
kidnapping case!  
To the rescue!"



Hastily he dashed forward,  
clutching his trusty weapon.



"Bing!" The kidnapper  
stopped, wounded.



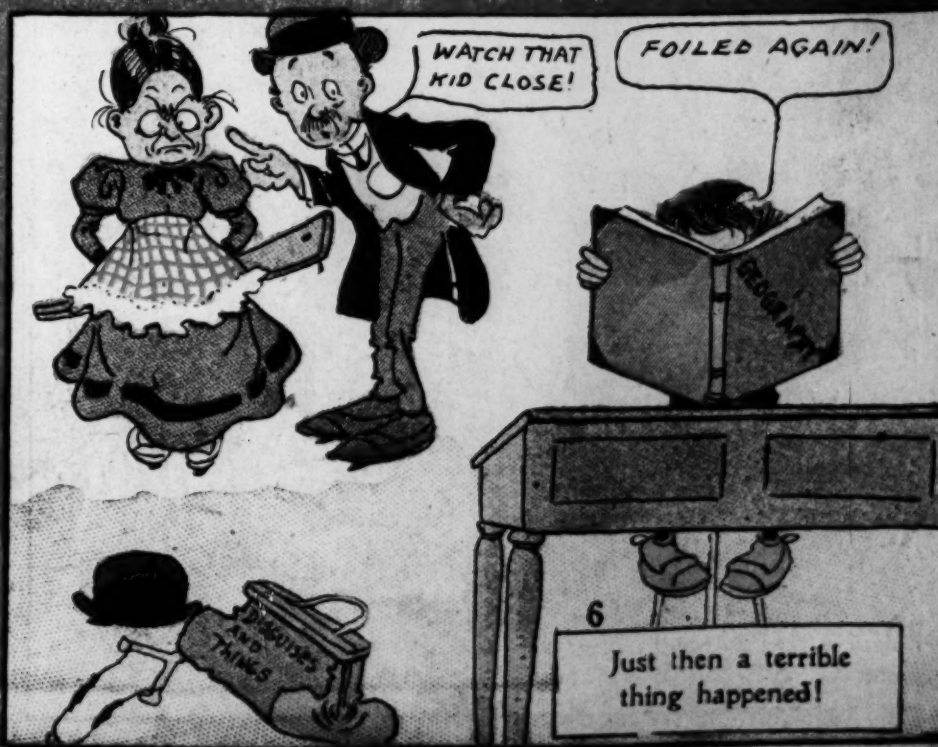
WHY AREN'T YOU  
IN SCHOOL, TOO?

GEE! THE  
TRUANT  
OFFICER!



Too late Sherlock Sam  
discovered that he was  
outgeneralled.

I AM  
TRAPPED!



WATCH THAT  
KID CLOSE!

FOILED AGAIN!

Just then a terrible  
thing happened!



# I LOVE THEM BOTH THE SAME



WORDS AND MUSIC BY  
W. H. WINDOM AND GEO COOPER  
AUTHOR OF FATAL WEDDING, ETC.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch.  
JULY 7, 1901.  
By Permission of  
SOL. BLOOM, CHICAGO,  
Publisher and Owner of Copyright



# I Love Them Both the Same.

Arr. by H. H. THIELE.  
*Tempo di Valse.*

Words and Music by  
W. H. WINDOM & GEO. COOPER.



Voca.





While gaz - ing on that face so young and fair.....  
 And whis - pers, "for my sake be friends a - gain".....

"My lit - tle one, your par - ents,  
 She joins their hands to - geth - er,

*cres.*  
*marcato basso.*

now have drift - ed far a part, So choose be -  
 and they vow to part no more, Then from the

tween them where your home will be.....  
 court - room joy - ful - ly they stray.....

Your par - ents long to fold their child once more un -  
 Their lit - tle child be - tween them walks with all her

to their hearts."..... But this is all the lit - tle  
 ser - rows o'er..... And these the on ly words her



one would say:.....  
heart can say:.....

*cres.* *dim.*

CHORUS.

"I love you so, dear mam-ma,..... I love you, pa - pa, too.....

I want to live with mam-ma,..... I want to live with you.....

I can not choose between them..... O! judge, you must not blame..... For

*poco rall.* *D. C.*  
mam-ma, dear, and pa - pa, dear, I love them both the same!".....

*colla voce.* *D. C.*